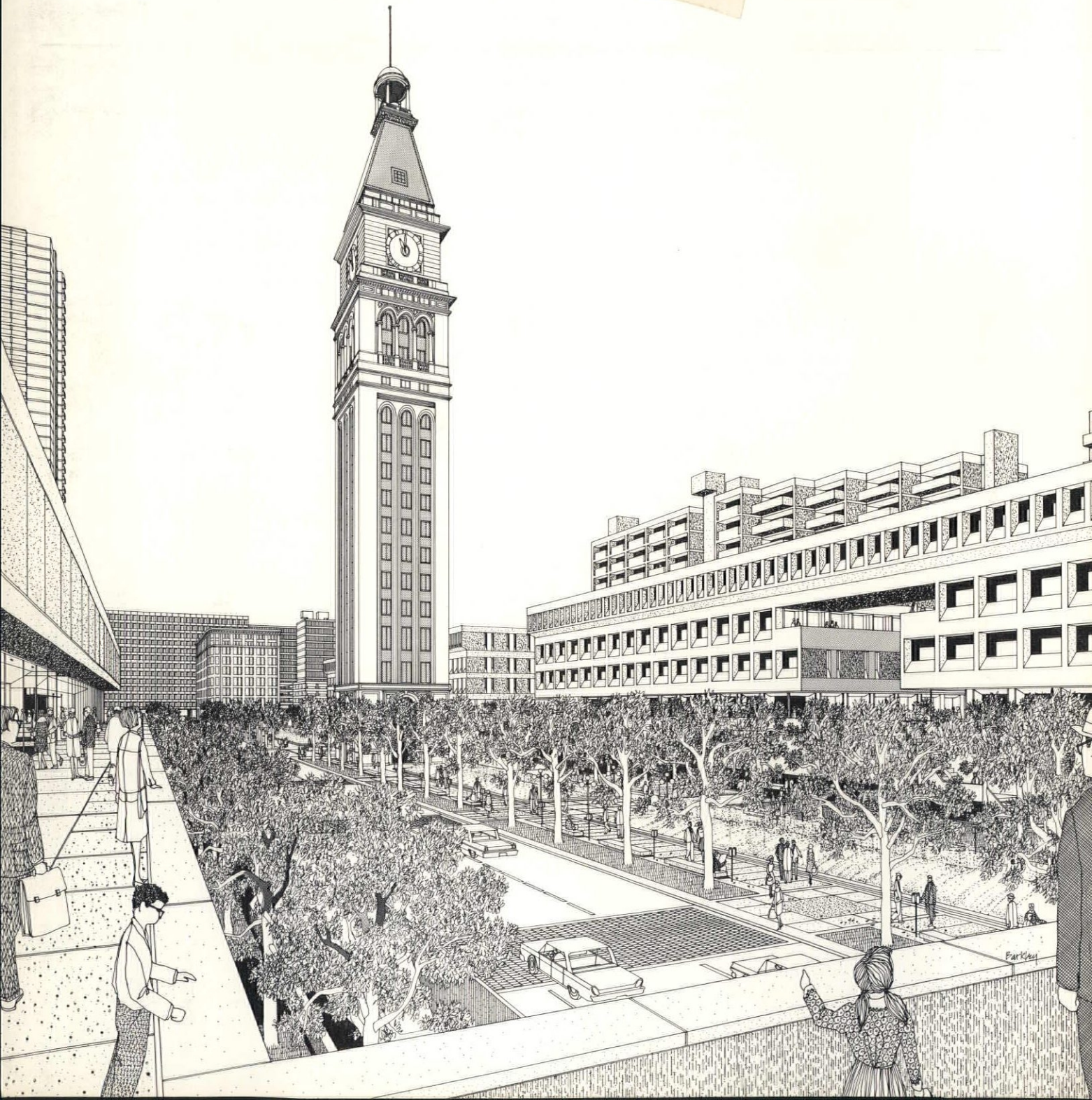


# architecture / construction ***symposia***

may, 1967

Kenneth R. Fuller  
503 Insurance Bldg.  
831-14th Street  
Denver, Colorado 80202





# They Don't Make 'Em That Way Anymore?

---

One hears this said frequently nowadays. And in too many cases it seems to be true that modern products don't have the quality they once had.

We note this in passing because the mechanical contracting industry is not unfamiliar with the problem of quality. In our case it's the need to produce adequate quantities of craftsmen capable of meeting the ever rising standards of skill and knowledge required by modern technology.

Few people realize how high these standards are, and even fewer appreciate how fast requirements are rising. A recent example occurred during the Project Gemini launch. All was in readiness, the astronauts stood by nervously, when suddenly the entire multi-billion dollar lash-up was halted on the pad. One of the oxidizer lines had developed a leak. With all the double-domed scientific talent in attendance, it still took—you guessed it, a steamfitter—to find and correct the trouble before Project Gemini could rise—and with it, the steamfitter's standards.

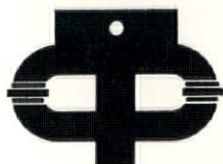
While this example may be somewhat unusual, it points up the problem of securing and training high grade apprentices. We never know what they're going to be called on to do next.

Our industry goes about this process in time-tested ways. From as far back as the medieval guilds, when even the sorcerer had his apprentice, plumbers sought out and trained talented youngsters, imbuing those of likely aptitude with the master's skill. Today, just as a lawyer has his clerk, and the architect his trainee, the mechanical contractor employs apprentices.

To become a full-fledged journeyman plumber or steam fitter, today's apprentice must take 10 highly technical six-month courses over five years *while he is working at his job*. To qualify for apprentice training, he must meet rigid standards, including a high scholastic average, especially in mathematics, and the correct aptitudes and abilities. Even with this tight screening, 25 per cent of each class wash out.

This painstaking process is administered by Joint Apprentice Training Committees, composed of union leaders and contractors who serve without pay. They see to it that the quality of apprentices and their training are constantly upgraded.

That's why we — together with our unions' representatives — take great pride in the statement, "we don't make 'em that way any more," because "we make 'em better." We like to think of this as one of our contributions to better teamwork.

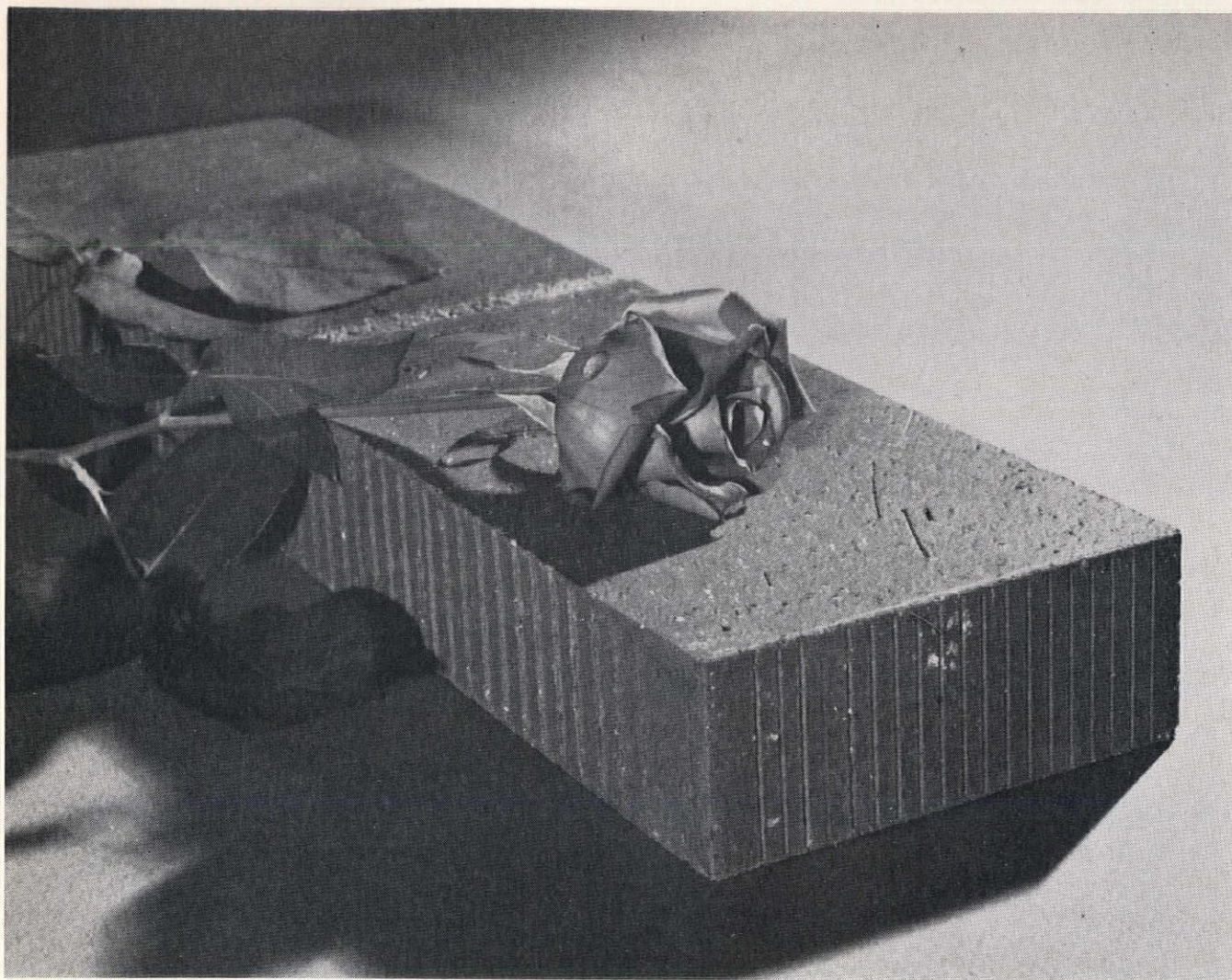


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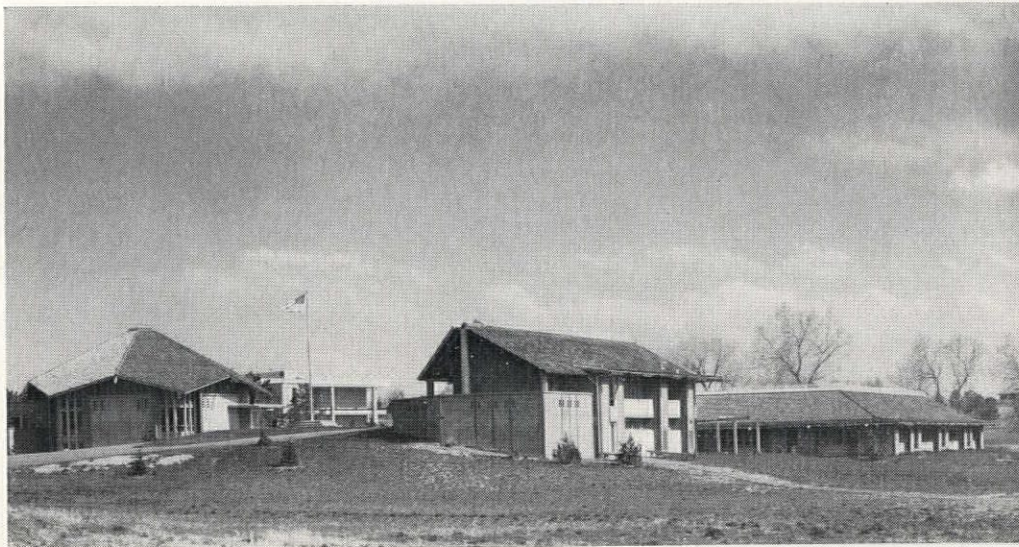
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Gates Science Building (center background) Denver Country Day School and Kent School for Girls

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engineers:

structural: Nedell, Locke Associates

mechanical: Marshall and Johnson

electrical: Sol Flax

general contractors: Gerald H. Phipps, Inc., Denver Country Day School;

Jim Moorman, Gates Science Building

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# symposia

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VOLUME I

NUMBER 12

MAY, 1967

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# the last word:

Wyoming joins Symposia's Editorial Advisory Board! It is with great pleasure that we welcome Gerald Deines, A.I.A. Wyoming Chapter President of Casper, and N. A. Nelson, A.G.C. Wyoming Chapter President of Sheridan to our Board. Both men are extremely competent, and will provide us with the Editorial know-how in this area of our coverage. This is another step in our purpose toward better communications between all segments of the architecture/construction community in the Mountain Region.

There will be NO regular dinner meeting for the Central Arizona Chapter, A.I.A., in May. However, all members are reminded of the joint PC/AIA/ASU meeting on the 9th and the Annual Awards Dinner scheduled for May 11.

McFall and Konkell, Consulting Engineering firm in the mechanical engineering field of Building Construction, has announced two important promotions. Howard A. Bader is now Chief Engineer, and William R. Kimball has been named Chief Draftsman. A Symposia congratulation apiece for these capable men.

Heartiest Symposia Congratulations to Max Flatow, A.I.A., Albuquerque, New Mexico! Mr. Flatow will be received into the College of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects at the National Convention in New York this May. F.A.I.A. following a man's name is a real achievement . . . an honor for a lifetime! Very good--Mr. Flatow!

Symposia's Publisher, Fletcher Trunk, has a great many heart-felt "thank-yous" for the many calls and letters he has received congratulating him on the BIC "Man of the Year" Award--to say nothing of his gratitude toward the architecture/construction community for making this award possible in the first place! Thank you, one and all!

New Vice Chairman for Associated Building Contractors of Colorado! Paul J. Foehl (Midwest Steel & Iron Works, Denver) has been selected by a special Affiliate Member committee to serve as Vice-Chairman of this group of the ABC. H. I. "Bill" Hart has moved into the Chairmanship recently vacated by Ernst W. Kugler, Sr.

E. Keith Hartzell of Boulder (Hartzell-Pfeiffenberg & Associates, Denver) has been appointed Chairman of the CEC/State and Local Government symposium to be held late in the summer. Working with Mr. H. will be Don Preszler, Vernon Winkel, Stanley Thorfinnson and James McFall. Sponsored by the Consulting Engineers Council of Colorado, the symposium will deal with State and Local Government using engineering services.



A Symposia Salute to Denver's Channel 7 (KLZ) for their Skyline telecast on April 18. This judicious selection of pros and cons emphasized the human values, and reached, we feel, the right conclusion.

John F. McGuire, Boulder architect, has been accepted for membership in the Guild for Religious Architecture. Mr. McGuire is a past president of both the Colorado Chapter, A.I.A., and the Construction Specifications Institute. The Guild, founded in 1940, is dedicated to the advancement of better design and function in religious art and architecture.

Central Arizona/A.I.A. announces the following National Committee Appointments--Richard M. Arnold, Member of the Committee on Office Procedure; George R. Walsh, Member of the Committee on Insurance; James Elmore, Corresponding Member of the Committee on Student Affairs and George R. Allan, Jr. who has been named a Preservation Officer. Congratulations!

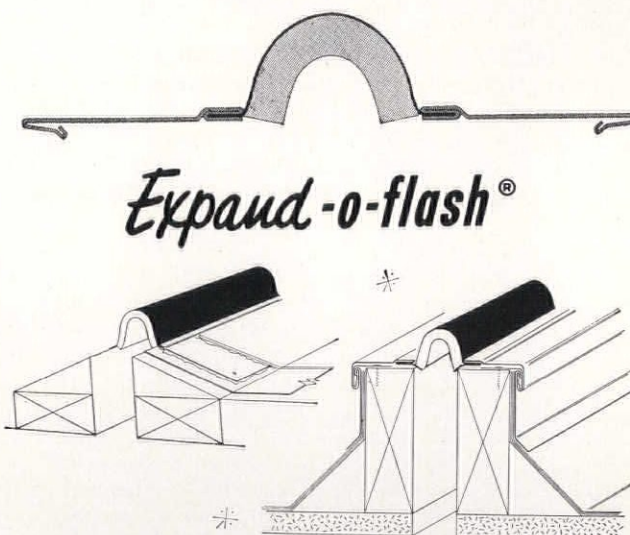
Planning for Prague? Architects junketing abroad this summer may be interested in the International Union of Architects' Congress meeting in Prague, June 28-July 7, 1967. Your Chapter Headquarters will have a copy of the program, and additional info may be had from AIA National. We would be interested in hearing from anyone who is planning for Prague--just address Symposia.

The Women in Construction of Metro Denver met April 17th for their monthly dinner meeting at the Lotus Room. The fortunate WICS who attended the forum in Phoenix were featured speakers . . . the topic: "I am a WIC--Why?"

Members of the architecture/construction community will be interested in the Church Arts and Architecture Exhibit being held May 2-4 in conjunction with the Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church of Colorado. The exhibit may be seen in the Paul Roberts Building at St. John's Cathedral, Denver.

New Associates: John A. Thacker (Licensed Colorado 1963) and Jeremiah P. White (Licensed 1965) have joined the Boulder architectural firm of James M. Hunter and Associates.

Our sincere thanks to Jim Barr, CSI Scope Editor, for "them mighty kind words" in the April edition. Three (3) complimentary mentions for Symposia in one Scope warmed the cockles of ye-olde-editor's heart!



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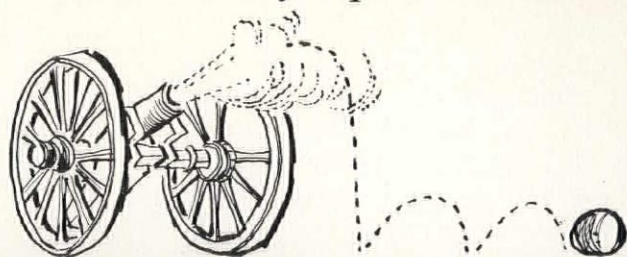
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a symposia salute



TO:  
Mrs. Karl Arndt

This month we honor Mrs. Karl Arndt of Denver. She is neither architect, contractor, engineer—and to our knowledge does not write “specs.” She does represent the highest quality of lay-person in the community. She has education, taste, and above all, a genuine concern for the environment around her.

Born in Colorado, Mrs. Arndt was educated in New England followed by five years in New York where she studied art, architectural design and became aware of the revolutionary steps being taken in the 1930's in the field of slum clearance, public housing and the “Greenbelt towns.” Back in Denver in 1937, Mrs. Arndt organized the first exhibit of federally financed and low cost housing and seminars on public housing. She served on the Board of Directors of the Rude Park Community Center and Day Nursery and Vice President of the Unity Council which blazed the trail for the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations.

Helen Arndt is the wife of a busy Denver doctor . . . the mother of four children and is a veritable dynamo of interests and enthusiasms. For 20 years, she has served on the Diocesan Commission on Church Architecture and the Allied Arts of the Episcopal Church. Recently, she has been working on the chapel and the installation of art at the Spalding House Convalescent Center, and the beautiful All Souls Walk at St. John's Cathedral. From 1959-1965, Mrs. Arndt was a member of the Denver Planning Board . . . serving as co-chairman with James Sudler, A.I.A. of the sub-committee on Urban Environment, especially active in the Landmark Commission Ordinance and Sign Control regulation for the central business district.

Her philosophy can best be expressed in her own words . . . “I came to an early awareness that 1) the physical environment has a profound affect on the quality of individual life, 2) the American does not accept arbitrary or super-imposed rigidity in planning his environment. Hopefully, the day will come when each American recognizes his responsibility to contribute to the TOTAL environment in a way that is consistent with human dignity, beauty and achievement.”

So . . . a resounding Symposia Salute to Mrs. Karl Arndt . . . good citizen!

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# a.i.a. opens chapter office

**Dateline:** April 11, 1967

**The Place:** Larimer Square

**The Occasion:** Official Opening

**Chapter Office**

**Colorado A.I.A.**

**The Speaker:** John Anderson, President

"In officially opening our new Chapter office today we wish to note that this is the first permanent office for the Chapter in its long history. It is designed to provide an efficient space for not only the executive offices and conferences, and storage of our valuable archives, but also to serve our members and the community at large.

Located as we are on the second floor of the Larimer Square Project, we are indicating, in no uncertain terms, that we believe in the future of this area. As a future indication of faith in our own future, we are pleased to be served by our first full-time Executive Secretary, Mrs. Barbara L. Light, who assumed her responsibilities at the beginning of this year. In taking this step forward—employing a full-time executive secretary and opening a permanent executive office—the Colorado Chapter, AIA, feels so strongly about the challenging prospects ahead, we have cast our lot with the future of the Skyline area and dedicate our office and our efforts to the improvement of our profession and service to the community and state."

Among those present at the Official Opening: His Honor, Thomas Currigan, Mayor of Denver . . . members of the Press . . . the Executive Board of the Colorado Chapter, Mrs. Light, Mr. Marvin Hatami, and officials of the Denver Urban Renewal Authority, plus invited guests. A plus feature: the charming Architects' ladies who poured a "simple" champagne punch (secret recipe known only to Barbara Light) and the stunning graphics of the Skyline/Denver project.

Behind the scene: Laurels for service above and beyond the call of duty should be awarded to the many architects and Producer Council members who made the back-drop for this Opening Event possible. For instance: Langdon Morris and his staff for the architectural services for the remodeling—it's handsome! Libbey/Owens/Ford (Don Mains, Regional Manager) for the grey plate glass divider between outer office and conference room—a beautiful walnut cove lighting fixture from "Lam" and furnished by the L. S. Reed Company.

"B.A." Wyatt, architectural representative of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company/Paint Division gets an extra leaf in his laurel crown. "B.A." not only furnished paint, brushes and supplies, but a "strong right arm" on the business end of the brush to paint the office. Another card carrying member in the Paint-Brush Brigade was Max Saul who painted the Blue Door—and (keep this quiet with the A.I.D.) hung the drapes!

Max (Immediate Past President) has really carried the ball on the project—ably assisted and abetted by present Chapter President, John Anderson. A gilded laurel is to be accorded Barbara Light who has kept her sunny disposition in spite of hammers and paint brushes and multi-interruptions.

It goes without saying (but we will, naturally) . . . Symposia wishes the Colorado Chapter/AIA a safe and happy voyage on this new journey into tomorrow.

## COLORADO WELCOMES AUSTRALIAN CONTRACTORS

Colorado's General Contractors and Home Builders are busy vacuuming the Red Carpet these days as they prepare to welcome thirty-three of their colleagues from Australia to Denver and the area. The Federation of Building Contractors from "down under" will arrive in Denver the evening of May 29th and will spend three days touring building sites and looking at the Colorado construction picture. The twenty-five General Contractors and eight Home Builders are on a tour which will take them from coast-to-coast, and Denver is signally honored in being chosen as one of the eight cities to be included in the itinerary.

Mr. James McTigue, Executive Secretary of the Associated Building Contractors of Colorado (AGC), has given Symposia a brief and tentative schedule for the Australian visitation. After a Continental breakfast at the A.G.C. office on Monday, May 29, the group will visit the United States Air Force Academy. Colonel John Ansley will conduct a briefing session in the forenoon followed by luncheon at the Officers Club. The afternoon will be spent touring the Academy and construction sites in Colorado Springs. The dinner hosted by the various Colorado building organizations will be held in Colorado Springs at the Dublin House. Memorial Day will be free so the visitors will get a glimpse of our "piece de resistance" . . . the Rockies.

There will be a large breakfast meeting at the Brown Palace Hotel on Wednesday morning, and then a tour of construction sites and offices by smaller groups. The gentlemen from Australia will leave Denver at six that evening.

The purpose of this American tour, of course, is to acquaint the Australians with U.S. methods and "know-how," but it will certainly provide our own Building Industry members with an opportunity for fruitful exchange. Certainly . . . the welcome mat is out, and the hand of hospitality is extended.

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# Landmark Commission Established

Helen Duprey Bullock of the National Trust for Historic Preservation has remarked that the saving of historic buildings and landmarks is like "running up a down escalator." In April, Mayor Thomas Currigan appointed nine civic-minded (and hopefully fleet-footed) citizens to run up the down escalator in the City and County of Denver. This marked the realization of long-held hopes that perhaps the "Queen City of the Plains" would, at last, stop hocking her architectural jewels for parking lots.

The "cause celebre" which finally brought about a concerted effort to establish a Landmark Commission in Denver was the present "star" of the Skyline/Denver project—the Daniels and Fisher Tower. Tenantless, the Tower was inching slowly toward oblivion, and there was much talk of letting the bulldozers take over. This brought action. Two working committees were formed to include Urban Environment people from the Denver Planning Board, the Historic Buildings Committee of the Colorado Chapter/American Institute of Architects, and Board and Staff members of the Colorado State Historical Society. The Landmarks Commission Bill was prepared at that time, and referred by the Downtown Denver Property Owners Association to the City Attorney of Denver. And there it stalled. Last July, Mr. Ben Grove said he believed the bill to be on its way to the City Council. He expressed the hope the City Fathers would hold a "public hearing" on the Commission question "in the near future." The term "near" was not only nebulous, but optimistic. Public hearing was held March 6, almost nine months later. It was after midnight, following a wordy session, when the bill was passed 6 to 2. One Councilman had wished to make the compliance of property owners to the provisions of the legislation . . . "completely voluntary." This step Alan Fisher, A.I.A., described as "the dentistry which would deprive the bill of its one scraggly tooth."

Denver's Landmarks Commission Bill, as passed by City Council, creates a Mayor-appointed Commission of nine members with the authority to recommend preservation of a structure satisfying the requirements of a landmark. Final approval, however, of such a designation would be made by the City Council. Once designated as a Landmark, the owners of such property would be required to wait at least 90 days before demolishing or altering it. This would give the Commission an opportunity to preserve the structure through negotiation or possible purchase.

## RENDERINGS

Our only requirement for publication will be that the rendering must be of a structure on which you have completed a firm contract for construction. The Editorial Staff will need, in addition to the rendering, your name, the name of the owner, and that of the General Contractor. You may telephone the Symposia office at 422-4153, and we will arrange to call for this material at your offices. If you are outside the Metropolitan Denver area, you may address us: SYMPOSIA—Boyce Publications, Inc.—4070 Estes Street—Wheat Ridge, Colorado 80033.

Members of the nine-member Commission named by Mayor Currigan early in April are: For three year terms: Mr. Alan Fisher representing the Colorado Chapter/American Institute of Architects; Dr. Robert Stearns, a member of the Board of the National Trust for Historic Preservations and Fred M. Mazzulla, member-at-large. Two year members are: Mr. Phillip Atchison, Colorado Chapter/A.I.A.; James Sudler, A.I.A., representing the Colorado Historical Society and Philip Milstein, representing the Planning Board. One year members are Mrs. Pierpont Fuller, Colorado Historical Society; Mrs. Karl Arndt, Denver Planning Board, and Gerald T. Hart, member-at-large.

The Commission members will serve staggered terms which is the reason for the shorter terms specified in the initial appointments by the Mayor. Needless to say, Commission members serve without compensation.

Already available to the Commission is an unofficial inventory of historically and architecturally significant buildings and sites prepared by one of the earlier working committees which were responsible for the Landmark Commission Bill. Since that time, a cursory survey of approximately sixty of these structures has been undertaken and completed by the young women of the Denver Junior League, Inc. League members, working in teams of two or three women, filled out the form provided for this purpose by the Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory.

Establishment of this Landmarks Commission in Denver should be of interest to all members of the architecture/construction community in the region. Does your town or city have a Landmarks Commission? What steps have you taken to recognize the historical and/or architectural significance of the buildings in your area? Colorado AIA President, John Anderson, expresses the essence of the problem well—"Once an opportunity to preserve an historical landmark is missed . . . it is gone forever!"

In the ever-expanding economy of the Mountain Region, the Preservation question is awaiting your answer. And you should have started yesterday!

## MAY "FUNNY-BONE"

### Requiescat in pace!

Executive Secretary, Barbara Light (Colorado Chapter/AIA) has a NEW problem. The duplicator's typist has relegated Sidney Little, F.A.I.A., Mountain Region Director-elect, to the "Outer Limits." In April's "Addendum," Mr. L turned up not as "Dean Sidney Little," but "Dead Sidney Little." The gentleman himself denies all such rumors!

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# elevation

Environment is a word we hear more and more frequently. It is publicly uttered by planners, social scientists, clergymen, and others. It is also uttered with increasing understanding and even greater concern by architects—but largely to each other. We tend in our meetings and conversations with one another to cry that something must be done to save our cities and to humanize the rush to almost total urbanization. We are told that we must entirely rebuild our country in the next thirty years, and we nod wisely. This is true, we say—to each other. We are seldom heard in the real power structures where the action is and the decisions made.

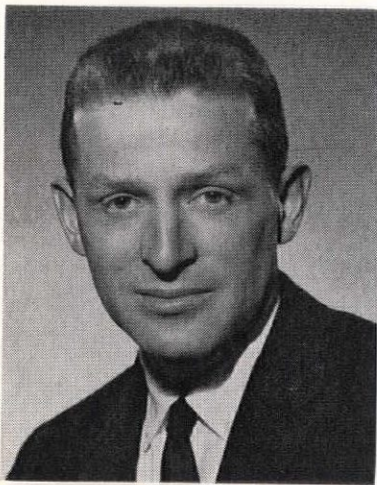
An increasing number of architects, however, are dissatisfied with this role. They feel that if an issue involves environment and its effects upon people, we should study it objectively and in depth; take a reasoned, professional stand; and make it public. We have shirked too long the role of leadership that we have known for years must be ours, and many architects are impatient to make up for lost time—time that is becoming increasingly precious as our cities grow and their problems multiply.

So we speak out. Our major current effort in Colorado as a responsible professional organization is our solid, publicly announced support of the Skyline Urban Renewal project in lower downtown Denver.

The history of urban renewal in the United States over the past ten to fifteen years has been spotty at best. There have been some notable successes and some dismal failures. This should be expected of an approach so new and so skeptically accepted in most cities. The concept and mechanics of urban renewal are not easily grasped and the shakedown period of trial and error is usually a painful one. Each project—failure or success—has taught us many lessons.

The great strength of the Skyline solution is that its designers have obviously done their homework well. The economics have been worked out soundly but flexibly. The relocation of persons and businesses has been soberly considered. A sensitive acceptance of the old grid street pattern has been carefully incorporated, but there is a firm focus to the entire project, a mall centered on the familiar and beloved Daniels & Fisher tower. An excellent sense of balance between people and automobiles has been maintained. The latter are in their place with the former happily free to enjoy a walk in the sun. There is also an equally delightful balance between open space and buildings. Above all, the Skyline area could once more develop into a vital and enjoyable place simply to be in, rather than an embarrassment at the end of the line.

Teamwork between the Urban Renewal Authority, Bob Cameron's staff and Baume, Polivnick and Hatami, the design consultants, is apparent throughout. We sincerely hope that the entire design and construction community can get firmly behind this brilliant effort to bring order and beauty out of chaos and depression. It deserves all the support we can give it.



*John Anderson, President  
Colorado Chapter  
American Institute of Architects*

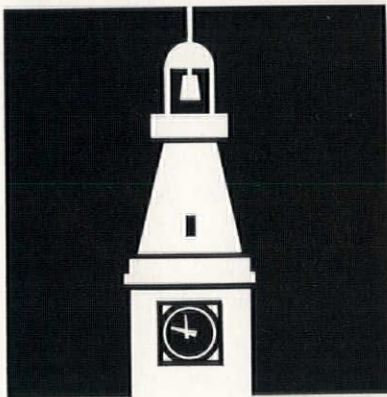


# SKYLINE/DENVER

"So, to begin with, man needs a dwelling and a town. The dwelling and the town will result from the spirit of today, the modern spirit, the irresistible force, overflowing and uncontrollable now, but derived from the slow efforts of our forefathers."

Le Corbusier—"Urbanisme"

## THE TOWER



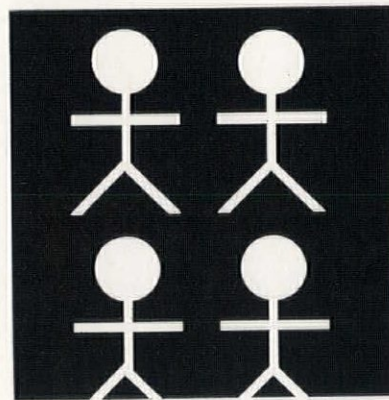
"Thanks to our symbols, we are nourished by other lives that have flourished and faded."—**Lewis Mumford.**

Skyline's symbol is the "The Tower." Once, it was the first thing to greet the eye approaching the town from north or west. Sterner, Williamson and Associates were the architects over a half a century ago, and the lovely campanile echoed an Italian theme against a sky no less blue than the home of its original inspiration.

Planners of the revitalized thirty-seven block "core" have treated the Daniels and Fisher Tower with the courtesy this grand old lady deserves. She will become the focal point of the renaissance set in the midst of the three block long, two and one half acre linear park, accented with trees and lawns and mirrored in pools. The suggested buildings along the park way seem to step back in deference to her and to the movement of people. They are lower in height to emphasize the slender spire. Long given over to the pigeons, she will once again become a useful citizen alive with human voices and warm with laughter.

Similar preservation of the historically and architecturally significant buildings in the area is also included in the proposal for the Master Plan.

## THE PEOPLE



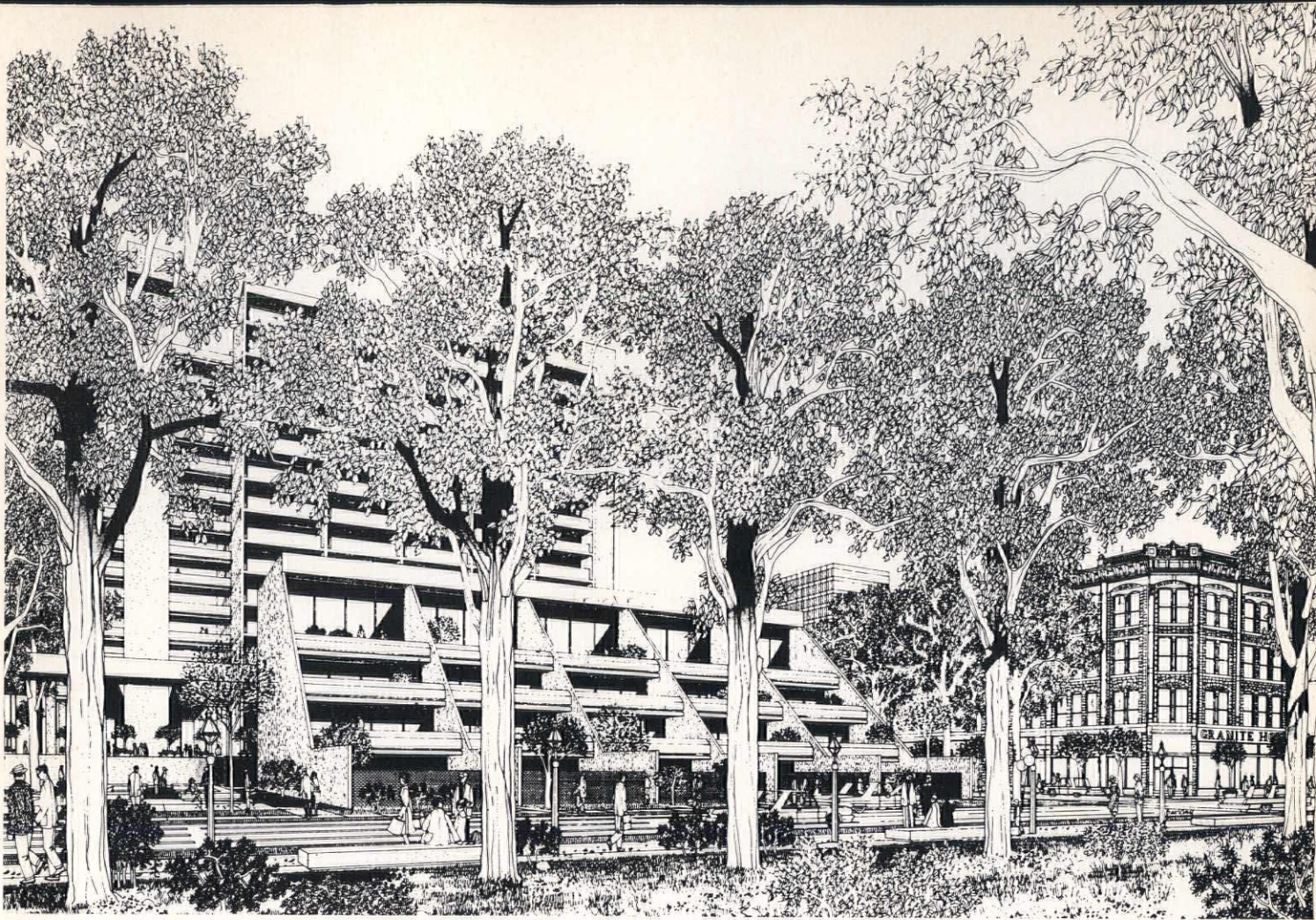
"The vigor of character of any city depends upon its downtown (core area). Without a core, a city loses its identity, becomes merely an empty and meaningless wilderness of houses and stores strung out in all directions, with consequent and terrible damage to human values. This core should be the cultural as well as the commercial heart of the city, and it should be a place of beauty, built for people—not for automobiles—but for people!"

Lewis Crutcher/1967 Colorado College Symposium

### The Young—

The University of Colorado's Denver Center is presently located at 14th and Arapahoe with a student body of 7,500. It is not at all inconceivable to anticipate an urban-based branch of the State University numbering some 20,000 students by 1980. Within the Skyline plan, a two block complex bordering Cherry Creek and Speer Boulevard would be intensely developed to meet these educational needs. Many facilities of the University should be made available to the people as a cultural plus in the area. The facility can be even more significant because Denver's new Convention Center, and the Auditorium complex, home of Denver's Symphony, will occupy a similar area between Curtis and Stout Streets.





#### DESIGN CONCEPT/SKYLINE DENVER

Architects: Baume, Polivnick and Hatami, Denver

Consultants: Sasaski, Dawson and DeMay, Watertown, Massachusetts

Larimer Street transformed from "Skid-Row" to an area of beautiful terrace and high rise apartments on one side and the depressed design Skyline Freeway on the other. Also shown in this sketch is the Granite Hotel, one of Skyline's historically significant buildings slated for preservation. Sketch: Baume, Polivnick and Hatami.

#### The Old—The Indigent—

"Skid Row" . . . "Ghetto" . . . ugly names for ugly places—a running sore on the body politic. Le Corbusier wailed . . . "The Despair of Cities." Denver's Despair lies in the heart of the Skyline area . . . not a "nice" place, and "nice" people don't go there. They like to think it doesn't exist. By treading carefully and holding up their skirts, they avoid it. **It's there!**

Presbyterian pastor, Dr. Arthur Miller, Chairman of Citizens for Skyline says in a Denver Post interview, "I don't believe that cities must always have Skid Rows. I do believe that alcoholics can be rehabilitated. And I believe that the many elderly men living in the lower downtown area should have decent housing." Total planning by the Denver Urban Renewal Authority includes a diagnostic and referral center to cope with the problems of Skid Row's residents. There is a better way to house old men than the "flop-house."

#### The Not-So-Old . . . The Not-So-Indigent—

"Suburbia" isn't everybody's cup of tea. Yet—across America, cities are being abandoned to the poor and to the underprivileged. Skyline/Denver would make a case for those who really **enjoy** urban living. Today, far from

macadam and the milkman, these not so poor and not so old, long for the excitement, the stimulation—even the anonymity, of dwelling in the heart of the city. These are the young marrieds who want to be "where the action is" . . . these are the couples whose families have flown the nest and who are utterly weary of commuting and crabgrass . . . these are the families coping with two careers who feel work and home can be far better coordinated when distance is not a factor.

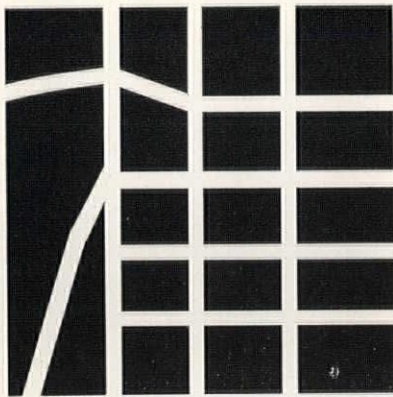
Preliminary studies of the Skyline area indicate there will be a need for at least 1,000 apartment units in the area. Half of this need can be fulfilled by the Brooks Tower development now under construction. Additional high rise apartments and town houses with spacious balconies facing the front-range of the Rockies will be constructed . . . from 15th to 18th on Larimer and Lawrence Streets.

#### Summation—

"We want to be sure that every consideration is given to Skyline property owners, tenants and residents and that private redevelopers are ready to start building once the land is cleared." Sterling Kahn, Chairman, Denver Urban Renewal Authority.



## THE STREETS—THE AUTOMOBILE



"Someplace you can walk and think without getting a Buick up your back-side" . . . Allan Temko/January 12 Critique

The care and feeding of the American automobile is a continuing problem of planners and builders everywhere. It resolves itself into who shall inherit the earth—who is to go underground? . . . man? . . . or machine? Skyline/Denver proposes that the machine will burrow. Beneath the large linear park, facilities for approximately 4,000 automobiles will be built. Curb-side parking will be abolished in the Skyline/Area. Off-street loading and parking space is to be incorporated as one of the requirements for redevelopment projects in the area. Additional parking areas are to be developed in connection with the new Convention Center and on Lawrence Street hard by the restoration of Larimer Square.

The two and one half acre Skyline Park emphasizing Daniels and Fisher's Tower is clear of traffic, and second level pedestrian walk ways will make it possible to stroll from the proposed new University of Colorado Denver Center on Cherry Creek to 18th Street without risking life and limb in the "Barnes" Waltz.

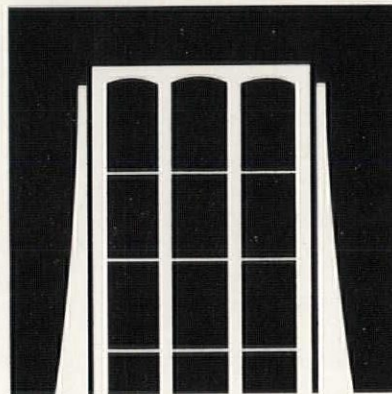
"Where one builds—one plants trees—" . . . Old Turkish Proverb

Still in the planning and discussion stages with the Colorado Department of Highways, the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, and the City and County of Denver is the proposed Skyline Freeway which would provide a northern green belt for the area. It is intended to be a "depressed" design with on and off ramps at every block to interchange with downtown numbered streets.

It is further proposed that this area be extensively landscaped providing still another segment of the core area be open to sunshine and green with lawns, trees, and shrubs. Townhouses fronting on the new free-way would have an uninhibited view of the Front Range.

Two other important proposals in the Skyline design concept calls for landscape screening of surface parking areas, and the creation of a some kind of sidewalk landscaping on 16th and 17th streets from the linear park on Arapahoe extending through the whole of the downtown area to the Civic Center on its perimeter. The introduction of plantings in the many areas of the Skyline project is in keeping with the best concepts in architectural planning—Le Corbusier in "Urbanisme" reiterates the importance of "human scale"—and reminds us that "an urban manifestation which completely ignored Nature would soon find itself at odds with our deepest primeval impulses."

## THE BUILDINGS



"The city is a place to develop humanity, to help people to a fuller life, to a more widely applicable, modern equivalent of some of those virtues and goods which were anciently associated with the term "urbanity." The task of building, of designing buildings and of planning cities is not just to furnish shelter, modern conveniences and speed of transportation, but to contribute imaginatively to full humanity in the populous places where we shall all want to live happily and independently, but also for each other."—Dr. Nathan Pusey, President/Harvard University Purves Memorial Lecture/1966

Almost everybody has heard the story about the old lady and the andirons. She bought a new pair of andirons which made her old fireplace look "so out of date," she had it remodeled. The fireplace made the walls look bad so wall-painting and papering was in order, and new carpeting . . . etc. etc. Denver's lower downtown area today is very much like the old lady—she is getting some new andirons in the shape of a New Convention Center, the new Federal Bank Building, Brooks Towers, and the recently completed Federal Complex. The blighted areas are going to look even more so when these buildings are completed. This not only hinders growth but depresses real estate values, and blight like any itch spreads . . . with scratching.

While the final buildings within the area will not, of course, be duplicates of those shown in the model or in the other graphics, the redevelopment will certainly follow the basic design concept outlined in the project. Economic studies have shown how the 37 block area can best be developed. Educational and cultural needs have been discussed, housing has been considered, in addition, there will be commercial areas which will include light manufacturing, office buildings, retail outlets and service industries. Under consideration is the new bus terminal—and what better place to bring our visitors.

The andirons are already purchased, and they're moving them in—what are we going to do about the fireplace? and the walls?—and, George, the rest of the living room!





The convention center-auditorium complex and the University of Colorado extension center development are in the foreground in the photo of the model looking north. At the center of the picture is Brooks Tower and the D. & F. Tower. Just to the left of the towers is shown the proposed two-and-one-half-acre linear park. At upper left: Skyline Freeway and the high rise apartment development. At the top is the downtown service area which would be reserved for light manufacturing, wholesaling and distribution.



MONEY



"But where is the money coming from?"—Old folk saying. A city is usually required to pay one-third of the net cost of urban renewal projects. This one-third can be in the form of credit for public buildings, streets, parks or playgrounds provided by the city as parts of a project. Therefore, Denver's one-third share of the \$40. million Skyline Project was paid for when Denver voted for the new \$13. million Convention Center. This has been specifically authorized by the United States Congress as credit on the project. In other words, the city has paid the bill—it has only to claim the balance.

**Is it good business?**

In its present state, the Skyline area is a debit on the City's books. Assessed valuations in the area have declined more than 32% in the past eight years—property tax values are down approximately 16%. In other words, the 37 blocks included in the project cost the people more than this same area pays.

Covering only 1% of the city's area—5% of the city's fires occur there.

Many parts of Skyline are unsanitary—a threat to all of the city's health.

**What about tomorrow?**

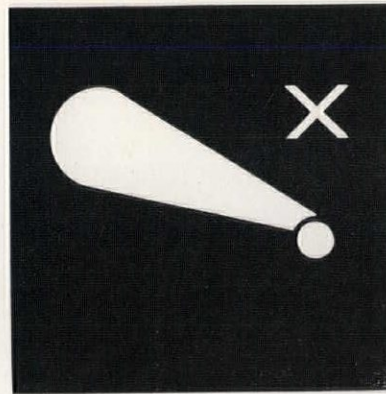
It is estimated private investment in the Skyline area will exceed \$200. million. This will result in real-estate revenues of more than \$4. million instead of the present \$640,564.—and that figure doesn't even pay the present cost of city services.

**What happens to the people?**

The Denver Urban Renewal Authority has both the responsibility and the means for helping families and individuals find better places to live. There are 95 families and about 1,000 individuals without families in the area.

**And the business man?**

Most business men in the area (some 600 firms) have expressed a positive interest in Skyline . . . they are working to bring it into being. Urban Renewal accepts the responsibility of helping businesses relocate—either outside the area—or within. Under law, both business and the individuals, actual costs of moving will be borne by DURA, using funds already available.



"It goes against the popular grain to suggest the imposition of limitations on freedom—especially on freedom of taste.—Where any citizen is permitted a choice between degrading ugliness and beauty, the state has no right to step in and restrain the uglifier. No citizen is **forced** to look at "pop art," or listen to alleged musical compositions consisting of five simultaneously broadcast tapes of the mating calls of dromedaries, or watch supposedly prurient movies. He has a choice." . . . Peter Blake—"God's Own Junkyard."

The choice will be made by the people of the city of Denver on May 16th. It is not, as some would have you believe, a political choice. Skyline will be locally administered, locally controlled and locally planned.

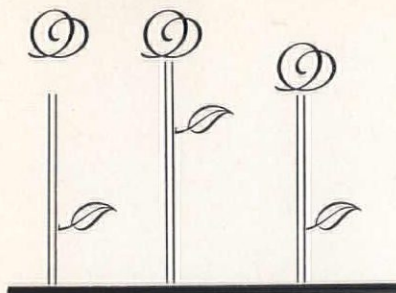
It is paid for—it will further pay for itself—not only in tax dollars (and Denver is as poor as most municipalities today) it will pay in the coin of civic pride, in civic beauty and civic growth.

Dr. John Galbraith has compared the unplanned city to the unmade bed. Certainly, our housekeeping has been a "hit or miss" proposition for a great many years—there's been a lot of dirt without so much as a carpet to sweep it under . . . which is the difficulty with city housekeeping—there are no carpets, and the windows are wide-open to the world. If we are sincerely concerned with the business of architecture/construction, then we will accept our responsibility as citizens, and speak and write and express our interest in our environment. Mr. Blake suggests that we have choice—let us exercise it.

*Man has become, in the past century, a city dweller . . . and so philosophers, economists and, most especially, architects and builders have theorized, planned but rarely accomplished improvements in his urban environment. Of late, there have been some ugly rumors that "the city" was dead. Our future hopes lay in sprawling suburbia (Victor Gruen calls it "the popular-priced spread"), or in megalopolis, a retreat into the antedeluvian era of the lesser monsters, i.e.: brontosaurus, dinosaur and tyrannosaurus rex.*

*These architects, planners, economists—dreamers, if you will—have a message for us. Symposia has chosen their words rather than our own to lend emphasis and meaning to Skyline/Denver. Graphics are from our April cover by Jose Aguayo, Robert Hesdorfer, Commercial Art; and from sketches and photographs of the model provided by the architectural firm of Baume, Polivnik and Hatami.*





a spring species . . .

## May Blooming Conventions

The Eastern Seaboard/USA will be considerably enlivened during the merry month of May as delegates flock to three National gatherings of the architecture/construction community. If one cared to subscribe to the theory that conventions were a sure cure for Spring Fever, they could hit the trail on May 8th in the Nation's Capitol—flit north on May 14th and then drift southward to wind things up in Miami on the last day of May. But . . . to-wit and to be more specific:

May 8 to 13, 1967

Consulting Engineers Council/USA  
with

Federation Internationale des Ingenieurs Conseils  
Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.

*By E. Vernon Konkel, Editorial Advisory Board (Mr. Konkel represented the USA as a delegate to the FIDIC for three years, attending meetings in Helsinki, London and Paris, including the 50th anniversary banquet in London, 1963).*

The Consulting Engineers Council/USA is a member of FIDIC, the International Federation of Consulting Engineers, which was founded in Europe 54 years ago. CEC/USA became a member in 1958 and the first meeting of the FIDIC Congress to be held in the United States will be in Washington the week of May 8 to 13, 1967, with CEC being the host.

FIDIC has seventeen member nations, South Africa, Australia, Iceland, Canada, the United States of America, and twelve European countries. Each of these nations has an organization of Consulting Engineers parallel to CEC/USA, which is a member of the International Federation. The Federation was chartered at Zurich, Switzerland. The initials FIDIC stand for its French name, Federation Internationale des Ingenieurs Conseils. The Federation's home office is at The Hague, Netherlands. The executive committee of FIDIC meets three times annually and delegates from all the countries meet at its annual Congress in the spring of each year.

The annual Congress for many years was primarily a social gathering, but in recent years the Federation has accomplished several important things; among them being, the "International General Conditions of Contract," which are in wide use throughout the world, especially the developing countries, and are preferred by such agencies as the World Bank. At present FIDIC is studying ways of arriving at standard fee schedules for use all over the world, and for cooperation between engineers from different countries who might be working jointly on a project in the developing areas in the world."

There will be a fine representation of men from Colorado's

CEC including: William Clevenger, E. Vernon Konkel, James Konkel, Charles Meurer, Malcolm Meurer, James D. McFall, Kenneth Wright, Harvey Kadish and, of course, National President Eugene Waggoner.

May 14 to 19, 1967

99th Annual Convention

American Institute of Architects

Hilton Hotel, New York City

Writes National A.I.A. President, Charles M. Nes, Jr., F.A.I.A., in his official invitation to the Convention:

"A city of constantly accelerating, almost unbelievable change; of enormous and troublesome energy; symbol of the hopes and accomplishments of the New World: New York—the perfect setting for a Convention whose theme is **"The New Architect."** New York reflects the greatness of what has been done and the urgency of what we still must do. New demands and needs, and new technologies are making the new architect. The 1967 Convention of the American Institute of Architects will be devoted to an examination of this new professional. It, like New York itself, will demonstrate why the best of today may not be acceptable tomorrow, and why what we have deemed acceptable will almost certainly be judged intolerable by future generations. The convention will go further, and point out some of the ways in which our profession may prepare itself to meet the future."

Five outstanding speakers are scheduled to address the Convention. Inaugural speaker—delivering the Third Purves Memorial Lecture—will be Dr. Marshall McLuhan who will discuss the impact of modern communications upon man's environment. (See Preview: March/Symposia.) Seminar programs are as follows:

First Theme Seminar: Education and the Future of the Profession.

Speaker: Dr. Harold Taylor

Second Theme Seminar: Practice

Speaker: Charles Luckman, F.A.I.A.

Third Theme Seminar: Design

Speaker: The Honorable John V. Lindsay, Mayor, New York City

Fourth Theme Seminar: Technology

Speaker: Arthur C. Clarke

In contrast to previous conventions, each "theme" speaker will be followed by a workshop session at which the convention theme "The New Architect" will be explored in depth.

All Chapter Presidents in the Mountain Region will be in attendance, plus retiring Regional Director, James Hunter, and incoming Regional Director, Sidney Little. Mr. Max Flatow of Albuquerque will be received into the Institute's College of Fellows.



May 29-31, 1967  
11th Annual Convention  
Construction Specifications Institute  
Hotel Fontainebleau, Miami Beach, Florida  
Pre-Convention message from Henry B. Baume, F.C.S.I.,  
National President.

"Technical progress is a never ending phenomenon that keeps the construction industry vigorous and healthy. As technical innovations are developed, it becomes imperative that specifications translate progress into better construction. CSI's manpower reservoir of more than 8,500 individuals has developed technical programs to assist the construction industry in the proper application of technological advance through specifications. Availability and use of complete, accurate and straightforward technical information on materials and methods, provided by CSI programs, will effect greater efficiency and improved construction quality.

"This is the role and responsibility of the Construction Specifications Institute to the construction industry and the building public. During 1967, we will see an increasing need for our services. We must concern ourselves, therefore, at our Eleventh Annual Convention with an introspective evaluation of how the Institute can better serve the professions and the industry, and how CSI can strengthen and enlarge its programs."

Opening day of the Convention (Monday, May 29th) will feature three addresses. The speakers are: Mr. Horace M. Chase, Director of Public Buildings for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Mr. George R. Bailey, Past President of the Building Owners and Managers Association (Turner, Bailey and Zoll), Chicago, Illinois, and Mr. J. Cabell Messick, Assistant Chief of Engineering and Technical Services at the Langley Research Center, NASA, Hampton, Virginia.

Tuesday will be devoted to Workshop Sessions dealing with all aspects of CSI activities. We are most happy to report that our own R. James Noone, Denver CSI President and member of the Symposia Editorial Advisory Board, will be a principal panelist on the subject "Education" on Tuesday afternoon.

Wednesday, May 31st, CSI members will evaluate the Workshop sessions of the previous day, hold their annual business meeting, and conclude with the President's Banquet, honors and awards, ladies' prizes, and dancing.

The Miami convention of the Construction Specifications Institute is something of a dress-rehearsal for the Denver Chapter delegation since the 12th Annual Convention in 1968 will be held in Denver. Known attending delegates from the Denver chapter are R. James Noone, Arthur H. Bush, Maxwell Saul, Ernest F. Dillon, probably Olyn Price and Don Teegarden, and CSI National President, Henry B. Baume, F.C.S.I.

Cautions Denver prexy Noone, "Do your homework, men, next year, you're IT! Have fun but establish good diplomatic relations with the citizenry. Remember our last export to Miami was Cookie Gilchrist!"

## a.i.a./colorado design concept seminar

Throughout the Mountain Region, the American Institute of Architects is working toward a better understanding of the profession's work and responsibilities through the Design Concept Seminar. Although the "critique" system has long been an accepted procedure within the A.I.A., and is considered an integral part of the Institute's Continuing Education Program, it is not always understood by other members of the architecture/construction community. Part of this may be attributed to that fact that the Concept Seminar is strictly a "family affair"—with attendance limited to architects only.

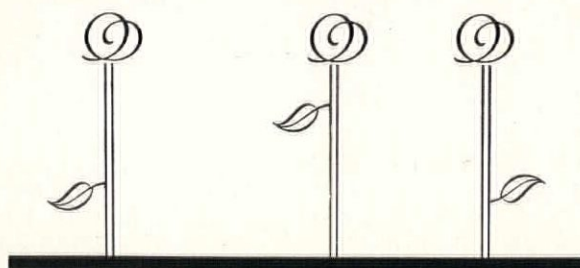
Contrary to rumor, the architect does not really have a deep-seated masochistic streak in his nature—the Design Concept Seminar is not like hitting yourself over the head because it feels so good when you quit.

Maxwell Saul summarizes the Seminar held March 16th by the Colorado Chapter of the A.I.A. at the Brown Palace Hotel. "Two projects in the conceptual stage were presented to forty-five members of the chapter who attended. The first was presented at 3:00 p.m. by Mr. Rodney Davis (Fisher and Davis) and following dinner a second project was presented by Mr. T. J. Moore (Moore and Bush). Both design concepts were presented for critical review by Sidney Little, F.A.I.A., Dean of the College of Architecture, University of Arizona, and Adrian Malone, F.A.I.A. of Sheridan, Wyoming. In turn each project was analyzed and questioned thoroughly by those in attendance."

Adrian Malone, F.A.I.A., summed up the feeling of the architects participating in this way . . . "I enjoyed tremendously my participation in the Design Concept Seminar. Both Rod Davis and Ted Moore were amazingly lucid and patient with the explanations and defense of the design of their two projects. In fact, the method of their progressive slide presentation was extremely informative and obviously a good example of how a project could be presented, not only to a group of fellow architects, but even to an enlightened client. Actually, a client could hardly help but become enlightened after such a thorough analysis of any particular project."

Mr. Little felt the unusual success of the Design Concept Seminar was partially due to a pre-seminar briefing which allowed participants to be alerted as to what could be expected. This was the first such seminar to be conducted by the Colorado Chapter and John Anderson, President, says that it was so successful that members are asking Continuing Education Chairman, R. James Noone, when the next Seminar will be scheduled.

The in-depth presentation and review of architectural projects while still in the concept stage is becoming an increasingly useful tool for the practicing architect. The Design Concept Seminar will undoubtedly serve a very real purpose in the creation of better buildings based on sound architectural principles.





# THE AIR AROUND US

## an air pollution report

by James Konkel, President  
Consulting Engineers Council/Colorado

We have heard and read a great deal about air pollution in the last year and a half. Everyone is interested in air pollution problems and in having clear skies over Colorado, but I am not sure we really know what the problem is. Going on the premise that a problem well defined is one partially solved, I think we should take stock to see where we are.

I've read that the principal pollutants are sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, formaldehyde, olefins, carbon monoxide, soot and tars. These names mean very little to most of us. What we want to know is how do we stop air pollution, or, do we need to worry? I personally feel we need to do more than worry, I think we need to act. In a recent article written by Dr. James Lodge, Staff Chemist at the National Center for Atmospheric Research, he said that our problem is growing so fast that it may not be too many years before bad breath is considered a major source of pollution. I think Dr. Lodge may have had tongue in cheek, but the problem is severe and gets worse by the day.

We have started on the problem but have a long way to go. There are three major sources of air pollution, broadly classified they are:

1. Industrial plants.
2. Open "backyard" burning.
3. Automobiles and trucks.

It seems a shame that to accomplish the desirable end we have to pass laws, but apparently this is an inescapable fact of life. In February of 1966 the first air pollution law was passed in Colorado. The law provided for two major things.

First it established maximum standards for industrial stack emissions. In effect it said that if by certain measurements our stack smoke was too dirty we had to take steps to clean it up. It also provided teeth for enforcement. However, the nation's industry was generally already conscious of their responsibility to the public and most of our responsible industries had initiated air cleaning methods in their plants before the law was passed. Of course these air cleaning methods are expensive and cannot be done overnight. In addition technology is lagging slightly behind but in my opinion this source of contamination can and will be effectively eliminated.

Secondly, the law specifically prohibited open burning except for backyard incinerators, i.e., residential trash burning. This effectively stopped the burning in municipal dumps, car burning, etc. On April 10, 1967, the House adopted an amendment to the present law to prohibit backyard burning by January of 1970. This will, if put into effect, eliminate contamination of the air by open burning. This provision of the law creates other problems as to how to dispose of this waste if it cannot be burned. I don't know that we have the answer to this problem at the moment, but that is not the subject of this article. There are groups working on such things as a metropolitan area incinerator—destructor; so for the moment let us assume that this problem can be overcome.

That brings us to the third major source of pollution, the

automobile. To put things in proper perspective let us put some figures on the pollution caused by each of the three major sources.

1. Industry in the Denver Metropolitan Area is estimated to contribute 40 percent of the total contamination.
2. Open burning in the Denver Metropolitan Area was estimated at 20 percent of the total before the 1966 law was passed and is now estimated at 10 percent.
3. Automobile exhaust is estimated in the Denver area to contribute 50 percent of the total contamination. Other reports around the country estimate that automobile and truck exhaust causes 50 to 90 percent of the air pollution.

Here then is our major culprit, the worst villain today and with our ever increasing auto population, a veritable dragon tomorrow. What have we done about this source? Very little, really. We have a federal law requiring blow-by devices on our cars since 1963. Our state law has since required these devices. These devices take the vapors from the crankcase and send them back to the engine to be burned. In 1968 all autos must be equipped with an exhaust control system. These federal laws provide for the device to be installed but do not concern themselves with their disposition or maintenance after the car is sold. The automobile maintenance people are in a quandary as to how to keep these devices effectively operating. Some have said that a major tune-up is required with every inspection sticker. At any rate, I feel that we are pursuing the wrong avenue. In 1965 there were 50,000 more cars registered in Colorado than in 1964. This increase is expected to continue. It seems obvious to me that the proper approach is not to reduce the pollutants in car exhaust but to eliminate them.

There are two effective ways to do this. One is to reduce the number of cars on the road and second is to change the method of powering a vehicle. As one comic put it, "I think cars need birth control rather than smog control devices." This isn't without its serious side. I feel that the American public must immediately start planning ways and means to provide for mass transportation facilities into and around its major cities to drastically reduce the number of automobiles and/or to provide for and implement the phasing out of the gasoline engine to be replaced by electric driven vehicles. The present lead-sulfide battery is not capable of driving an automobile far enough or fast enough to satisfy our demands, however, other types of batteries have been studied and now can drive a car up to 60 mph for a distance of 400 miles without recharging.

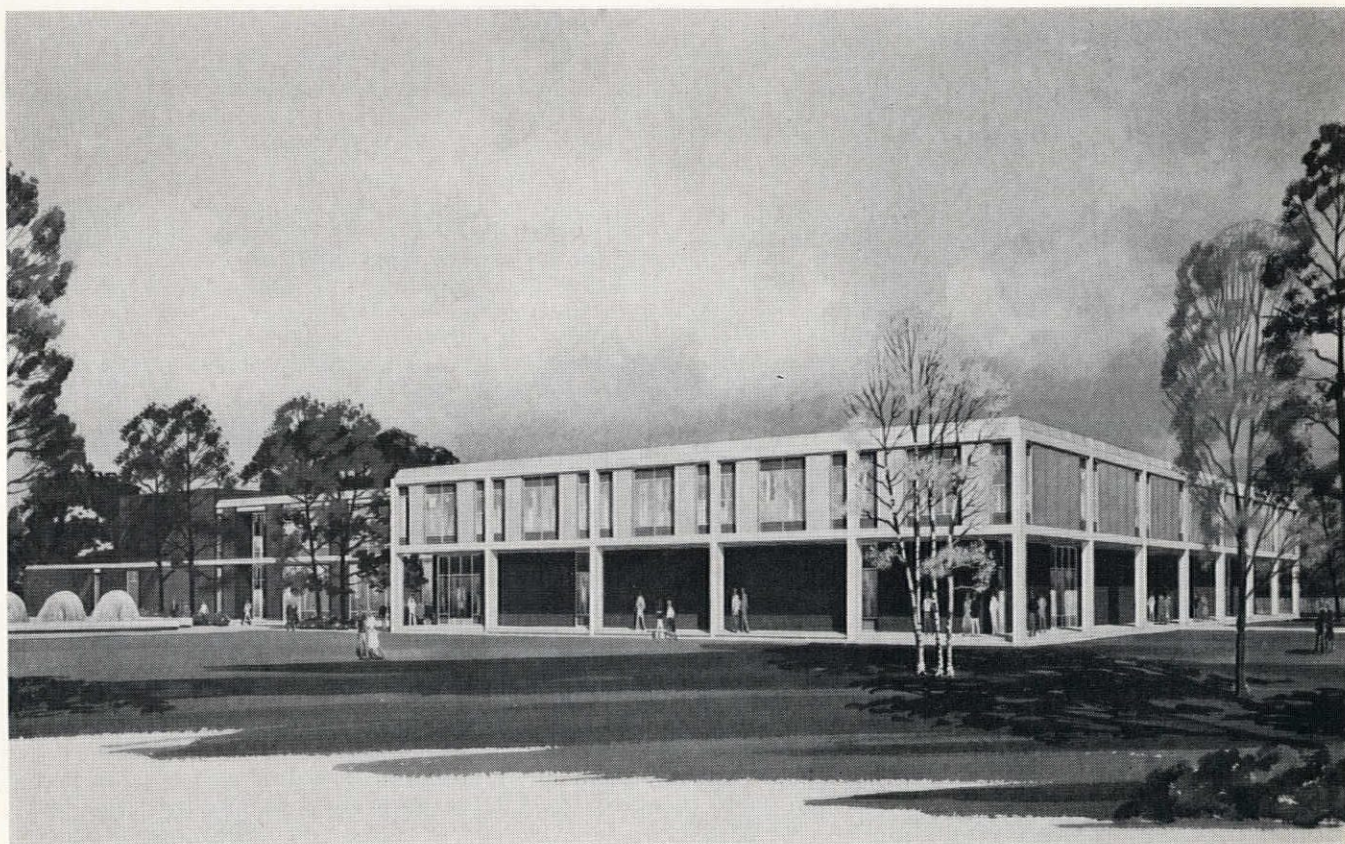
I suggest that we have the technical knowledge, the research facilities and the production facilities to accomplish this in twenty years if we decide that is what we want to do. I personally feel this is our only salvation, for as a recent article in the Denver Post stated "Survival of Americans may not be a matter of preventing a nuclear missile war, but rather of taking immediate steps to prevent the nation from choking to death."

*"The blue rim where skies and mountains meet"*  
*"Hope"—Cowper*



# *architecture/construction*

HUMANITIES AND FINE ARTS BUILDING  
NORTHEASTERN JUNIOR COLLEGE  
STERLING, COLORADO

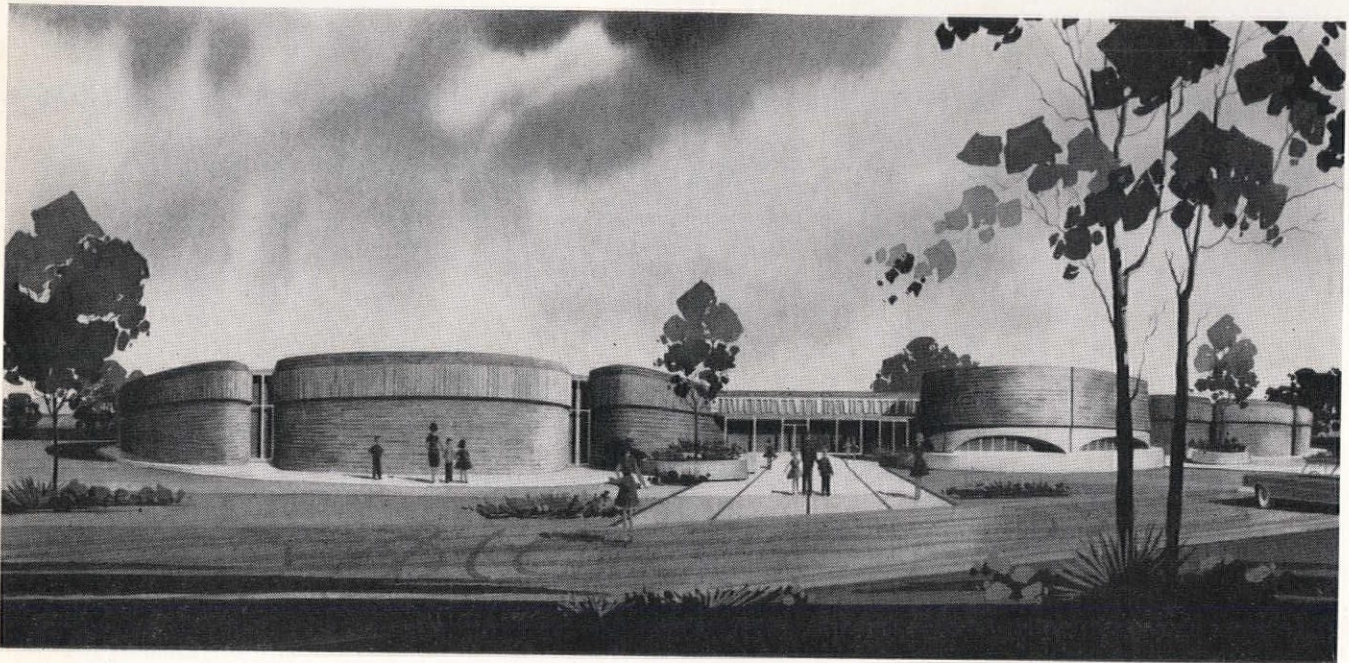


architects:	Murrin, Kasch, Kahn and Associates
structural engineer:	Richard Weingardt and Associates
mechanical engineer:	Knoll Engineering and Associates
electrical engineer:	R. E. Clay and Associates
general contractor:	Penner Construction Company
cost:	\$1,059,000.00
estimated completion:	March 1, 1968
AREA: 66,000 square feet with an Auditorium seating 500.	



Symposia is pleased to present two exceptionally handsome Public School buildings now under construction in the Los Alamos area. Both structures represent a significant departure from the "old style"—and a step forward in the educational design concept. The Architectural Firm is:

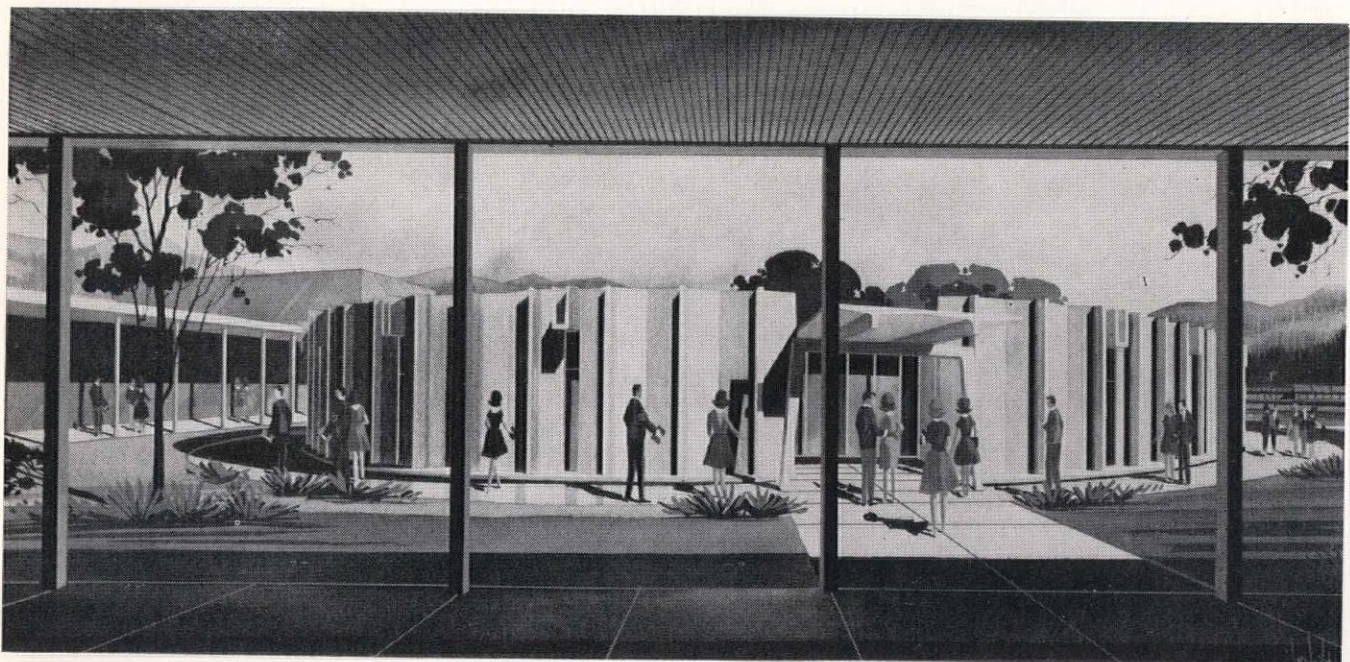
Buffington-Fulgenzi-Hill and Associates  
Architects and Consulting Engineers  
Albuquerque, New Mexico



CHAMISA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL  
LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO

general contractor:  
construction cost:  
completion date:

George A. Rutherford, Inc., Albuquerque  
\$760,000.00  
October 31, 1967



HIGH SCHOOL LEARNING CENTER  
LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO

general contractor:  
construction cost:  
completion date:

Bradbury and Stamm Construction Co., Albuquerque  
\$331,531.00  
November 10, 1967



## LEGISLATION—1967

Legislative reports from around our Mountain Region have been really coming in. In many states, the legislators have gone home—and adjournment is just around the corner in the rest of the area. It is interesting to note in states where all segments of the industry have worked closely together real gains have been made. Old Uncle Ben Franklin wasn't so far off the beam when he advised us to "hang together."

### arizona

Legislators in this state were anxious to go home. Dwight Busby, Phoenix Chapter Chairman, and Dick Arnold, Arizona State Chapter Chairman, report Senate Bill 87 (Statute of Limitations) passed the Senate and one House Committee. Here it ran into trouble too late to overcome the rush to adjourn. The Central Arizona Chapter Newsletter says: "It is a difficult bill to push. Architects, Engineers and Contractors need to continue working on their legislators to help smooth the way for next year. It has a good chance for passage in the next regular session if we'll all work on it!"—and amen to that! "Same goes for the **Lein Bill** which suffered from being introduced simultaneously in both House and Senate. Each body waited for the other to act. It did pass several committees in each house" . . . so reports Mrs. Jean Nelson, Central Arizona Executive Secretary. It would seem Legislative Committees have a year-round job . . . not only in A.I.A., but in other architecture/construction organizations as well.

### colorado

As Symposia goes to press . . . the Colorado Legislature is in its waning hours. Equally on the wane are any hopes for passage of the Statute of Limitations Bill. After passing the Judiciary Committee of the House—it ran into trouble in the Rules Committee. It is doubtful if there is time to save the Statute of Limitations in this 1967 session. Too bad . . . because unless the Governor is willing to include it in his "call to the Legis-

lature" next year, the bill cannot be reintroduced until 1969.

On April 15th, final passage of the Indemnification Bill was achieved. Introduced late in the session, it received almost lightning-like action in both Senate and House. The measure now goes to Governor Love for signature or veto.

### new mexico

By Bradley P. Kidder, F.A.I.A.  
Editorial Advisory Board

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the Summary of Legislative Action which I made up as a report to the New Mexico Society of Architects for the Legislative Committee . . . SUMMARY OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON BILLS EFFECTING THE PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTURE (28th Legislative Session/New Mexico).

**HOUSE BILL NO. 120 (STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS).**

**Introduced:** Late January, 1967—referred to House Corporations and Banks Committee.

**First Hearing:** February 8. Architects, Engineers, Contractors and Home Builders appeared to support the bill.

**Committee Amendments:** 1) To reduce time for filing of actions from 10 years to 6 years. 2) To change wording relating to time of starting period of limitations.

**Action:** Given a "Do Pass" recommendation by House Committee. Passed House Chamber by a sizable majority.

Bill sent to Senate—referred to Judiciary Committee.

**Senate Committee:** On first hearing, bill was attacked on basis of Warranty Limitations and referred back to sponsor for amendment. On second hearing, the Amendment prepared and presented to exclude all Warranties and Guarantees for any limitations.

**Action:** Given a "Do Pass" recommendation by Senate Committee with all three amendments approved. When bill came up in the Senate, one Senator balked at the Six-Year Limitation. This amendment was stricken

and the original Ten Years restored. Bill with Ten Year limitation passed Senate (House concurred with Senate revision as passed).

Governor signed bill—effective July 1, 1967.

*This bill was not all that we had hoped for but is a definite improvement over the existing situation and the amendments have little effect on the law. The 10-year period of limitations is in effect in several states—but since the national average is about 6.2 years—we could get this cut down at another session.*

**SENATE BILL NO. 173—(ANTI-INDEMNIFICATION STATUTE).**

**Introduced:** In Senate, referred to Judiciary Committee—no publicity was given to bill. Architects were uncertain of the provisions of this law—but opposed it on grounds that it was unnecessary special interest legislation, that it deprived the owner of certain rights, and it might have voided the AIA General Conditions, Article 4:18.

**Committee:** First hearing: Bill apparently went through without anyone appearing to oppose it and by sponsor pressure.

**Action:** Given a "Do Pass" recommendation by Committee. Passed by Senate unanimously—referred to House.

**House Committee:** First hearing: Kenneth Clark was able to get a postponement with permission to present an amendment of clarification. Second hearing: Amendment presented by Architects and Consulting Engineers—opposed by Contractors and Home Builders-Insurers. Lengthy presentations pro and con. No action taken—quorum not present. Third hearing: Closed to debate. Passed on third vote, 5-4. Amendment defeated by same vote.

**Action:** Bill passed House . . . sent to Governor for signature.

**GOVERNOR VETOED S.B. 173, March 7, 1967.**

*Gave as his reason that it was a Special Interest Bill sponsored by the Architects. How wrong can you be? Anyhow, the bill is dead.*



SENATE BILL NO. 417—(CREATING ADDITIONAL LICENSE FOR ARCHITECT DESIGNER).

*A vicious bill—restricts Architects to buildings over three stories—gave all other Architectural Practice to the Architect-Designer.*

**Introduced:** Referred to Public Affairs Committee.

**First Hearing:** Bill tabled at request of Committee Chairman. Died on the table with the conclusion of Legislative Session.

Bill had tremendous opposition—even an Attorney General's ruling that it was probably entirely unconstitutional. So, this 28th Session of the New Mexico Legislature was not only less than disastrous, but was actually profitable for the Practice of Architecture.

## nevada

Has one of the better Statute of Limitations in the U.S.

## utah

Nelson Aldrich, Executive Secretary. Utah Chapter/American Institute of Architects.

As I promised earlier, I am enclosing a copy of the bill revising the architect's licensing law and the one enacting a 7 (seven) year Statute of Limitations for actions arising out of defects in improvements in real property. (Full text of the Utah Statute of Limitations Bill appeared February/Symposia.) You might be interested to know that we also were successful in getting a bill passed amending the Architects Examining Board, increasing the number from three to five, and the term from three to five years. Also passed was a bill strengthening the enforcement procedure in the Utah Department of Business Regulation which permits the Department to hold formal hearings on alleged infractions of practice with the record made thereat declared proper for use in any subsequent legal action.

The significant success of our legislative program arose from a well defined plan commenced a year in advance of the Utah Legislature's 1967 session and vigorous support from architects throughout the state in maintaining contact with their legislators.

## wyoming

As reported in March/Symposia. Gerald Deines, A.I.A.

Editorial Advisory Board.

The Statute of Limitations Bill has been defeated in this session of the Wyoming Legislature. We'll try again next year.

# News from New Mexico

by:

Corresponding Editorial Board Members...

Bradley P. Kidder, F.A.I.A., Santa Fe

James R. Cushing, C.S.I./A.I.A., Albuquerque

## CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES COUNCIL

Comments Mr. Kidder: "That was a good article in the April issue about the Construction Practices group in Albuquerque—so far it has full AIA support, but our participation, I'm afraid, has been a little on the weak side, however, we always manage to turn up for the Panels."

From Mr. Cushing: "The Specifications Committee of the New Mexico Construction Practices Council will meet April 19th to consider the advantages, and the additional cost, of furnishing not less than five sets of Bidding Documents to General Contractors, and of furnishing all Bidding Documents on a deposit basis."

## CSI/ALBUQUERQUE

The Albuquerque, Construction Specifications Institute Chapter will elect officers for the 1967-68 year early in May. Nominees are:

President: Kenneth Hanson (Portland Cement Association);

First Vice President: Jim Rowland (Rowland Associates); Bill Wilson (American Institute of Architects);

Second Vice President: Jack R. Lee (Ruberoid Company); Stan Bortwick (Lembke Construction Co.);

Director (1-year term): Art Matthews (Albuquerque Public Schools); Bob Schmidt (U.N.M. Architect's Office); Secretary: W. K. Stewart (U. S. Corps of Engineers); Irvin Hahn (Crego Block Co.);

Treasurer: Glen Krauth (Bureau of Indian Affairs); Buddie Chappell (Albuquerque Gravel Products).

## SANTA FE PLAZA

Work on the Plaza in Santa Fe goes forward without delay. The brick sidewalks are nearly completed, and the Portal construction is scheduled to get under way some time in the next week or so. (This would be before May 1). All dissension overcome!

## ALBUQUERQUE DOWNTOWN

(This plan for the redevelopment of

the Albuquerque core-area received the top award at the 1966 Mountain Region Convention in Santa Fe.)

Writes Mr. Cushing: "Am enclosing a clipping from our Albuquerque newspaper relative to the differing opinions of our City Administration toward the "Downtown" redevelopment plan."

A brief summary of the snag encountered in our sister-city seems to indicate our friend (and/or) enemy, the automobile is at the bottom of it all. The Metropolitan Transportation Director, Stephen George, is enthusiastically supporting a proposed Grand Avenue Overpass which he says, "will promote more intense redevelopment of the core area" and give downtown Albuquerque a "shot in the arm as quickly as possible." His opponent is Maria Blachut, only top member of the Downtown plan-team remaining in Albuquerque. Her objection is that the overpass would only perpetuate the downtown grid system, place too much emphasis on moving traffic, and not enough on the esthetic and functional development of the area.

(We will all be interested to see how the Albuquerque City Commission resolves this stumbling block in the implementation of an unusual and attractive redevelopment plan.)

The Editor wants to extend thanks to Mr. Cushing for the long-awaited picture and life and times of . . . readers will find this info in Symposia Presents. And speaking of that feature, we're sorry, Mr. Kidder, that we added a son and subtracted a grandson from your family . . . and equally sorry that we neglected to print your father's full name Frank Eugene Kidder. And thanks to you from Mr. T. for your kind words concerning the Man of the Year Award.

Mr. Kidder also reports that Santa Fe will host a Statewide A.I.A. Seminar Session this summer. Looking forward to hearing more about this.



# 1967 BUILDING INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

The Sixteenth Annual Building Industry Conference was held on March 30th at the Denver Merchandise Mart. Early registration saw many members of the Industry exchanging news and views in the Exhibit area where many booths were set up to display the "tools of construction."

Presiding at the buffet luncheon was Mr. E. B. Jones, Sr., President of the Associated Building Contractors of Colorado, Inc. (AGC). Speaker at the luncheon meeting was Colonel John Ansley of the United States Corps of Engineers and Deputy District Engineer for the United States Air Force Academy Construction Program.

Colonel Ansley gave a fine precis of Contract Documents as interpreted by the Corps of Engineers and by other Federal Government agencies. He stressed the Government's determination to "buy American," foreign made materiel must be backed up by evidence that equal products could not be obtained in the United States. He also reiterated the Governmental policy that a percentage of Contracts is allocated to smaller contractors and to small business. This is a policy designed to preclude domination of governmental work by "big business."

Colonel Ansley stressed the importance of responsive bidding, and truth in negotiations. He spoke also of the time and money savings which often follows suggestions made by contractors. Dollar savings effected are split equally, fifty per cent going to the government and fifty per cent to the contractor. Complete and thorough study of the specifications is the only way, he said, to avoid mistakes in bidding.

The afternoon seminar on the topic "The Effect of Law and Its Interpretation on Design and Construction" featured a panel moderated by Roland C. Rautenstrauss, Associate Dean of Facilities, University of Colorado. Speakers were the members of the Colorado State Industrial Commission, James M. Shaffer, Chairman; Walter W. Johnson, Commissioner; Albert S. Mangan, Commissioner; and James A. Underwood, the Director of Safety. First to speak was Mr. Shaffer who outlined the powers and responsibilities of the Commission. The Commission operates by adoption of rules and regulations rather than by statute. They are responsible, at the present

time, for the administration of some sixteen laws in the State of Colorado . . . the three members of the Commission are appointees of the Governor and include representatives from labor, industry and the general public. Their many responsibilities range from boiler inspection, to administration of workmen's compensation and the licensing of theatrical and employment agencies.

Mr. Mangan, second speaker on the panel, elaborated somewhat on Mr. Shaffer's theme with emphasis upon the role of the Commission in the construction industry. He stated that the Commission itself is made up of laypeople rather than attorneys, and that stringent enforcement of the volumes of law affecting construction is not possible . . . if such enforcement were to be effected everyone would be guilty of some infractions. With a staff of fifteen men, every boiler in the state must be inspected semi-annually. Mr. Mangan said this is not always possible, but if a boiler is missed—the inspector will catch it the next time around. Building codes, he stated, do not keep pace with design concepts particularly in the field of educational buildings. He pointed out the recent creation of the advisory committee (Symposia/April "Spring Thaw") of school administrators and architects which should help in this area. He concluded with the offer of help and cooperation from the Commission to the Building Industry.

Mr. Walter Johnson was the third member of the Commission to speak. He stressed the good intentions of the Commission, and of the "open door" policy for "beefs." Mr. Johnson suggested the Industry, as a whole, could work harder on the problems of safety, and thereby save money on Workman's Compensation. Free safety education courses for supervisors are offered by the Commission, plus an annual Safety Seminar. Construction Industry people were urged to take advantage of these opportunities to increase their knowledge. The Commission, said Mr. Johnson, is always trying to keep up to date, and always willing to listen to new ideas and suggestions. Mr. James Underwood spoke on the means of enforcement of the many safety areas which his department covers. Enforcement, said Mr. Underwood, is not a popular job—but a very satisfying one.

The question of how to build a safe building should be the concern of the designer, the construction industry and the building owner. Codes and standards are the tools of safety. Mr. Underwood said the safety story can be summed up in the Three E's—Engineering, Education and Enforcement. Sound safety practices pay for themselves. He pointed out that the Construction Industry has a tragically high rate of accidents. Mr. Underwood concluded by calling attention to the "poverty" of the Safety Inspection Division, and their willingness to accept suggestions and new ideas.

In the brief question and answer period which followed . . . Jim Barr, CSI, (Weyerhaeuser Company) asked just where the jurisdiction of the Commission begins and ends—and asked specifically about buildings at Colorado University. Mr. Shaffer replied that the University does not submit its plans to the Commission, but rather operates through the State's Public Works Section. In any area of conflict between local and state codes, Mr. Shaffer stated the State takes precedence.

Mr. Cyrus Delano (ABC) asked specifically about the Commission's ruling concerning wire glass beneath plastic sky domes in school construction. Mr. Underwood replied such domes were not safe, and that the plastic industry has not been able to prove to the Commission's satisfaction that such domes were sufficiently fire resistant to be used in school construction. In regard to school construction, Mr. Mangan referred to the new Committee just organized to serve in an Advisory capacity on school design. There is no desire on the part of the Commission to inhibit new design concepts.

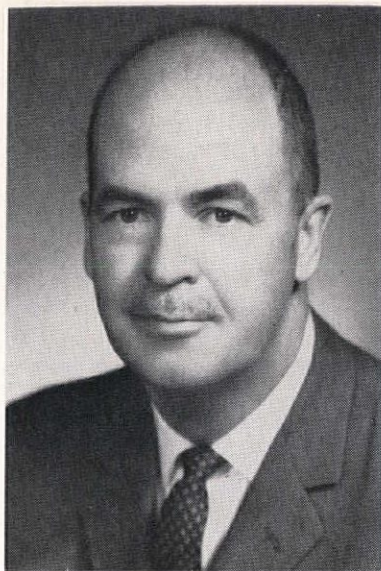
Mr. Underwood explained the new working agreement with Jefferson County in which a number of men in the County had been trained to serve as building inspectors. Insurance people also take over the inspection of boilers—but the Commission reiterated that in any area of dispute . . . the Commission's opinion would rule. In reply to a question posed by Mr. E. B. Jones regarding a State-wide Building Code, Mr. Underwood explained that eight months have been spent reviewing codes from other sections of the U. S.—and hopefully some sort of recommendations can be made by July 1, 1967.

Final speaker at the afternoon Seminar was John O'Fallon, Director of Inspections for the Building Department of the City and County of Denver. His topic—"The Effect of Ordinances and Interpretation on Design and Construction." Mr. O'Fallon made





Henry B. Baume, F.C.S.I.,  
National C.S.I. President



Fletcher B. Trunk  
Publisher, Symposia



Thomas Currigan  
Mayor of Denver

a very good case for the Metropolitan Building Code which has been written by Committees made up of all segments of the architecture/construction community, and is far superior to the Uniform Building Code. Political factors, said Mr. O'Fallon, are responsible for the snail's pace adoption of the Code by Metropolitan areas. A performance code, the MBC has an open-end design criteria which makes it exceedingly flexible in the acceptance of new designs, materials and methods. Industry wide committees are constantly active updating the code. He was high in his praise of the Plan checking section, where 95% of serious code deviations are discovered. He went on to state that the climate does not change from one side of Sheridan Boulevard to the other. The need is for acceptance of the MBC by the entire Metropolitan area — and maintenance of high standards. Mr. O'Fallon said one qualified inspector is worth a dozen politically appointed hacks, that good men cannot be had for \$400.00 a month, and that the Building Department is not the place for the indigent relatives of politicians.

Mr. O'Fallon minced no words, and there was general agreement for his plea for adoption of the Metropolitan Building Code.

Master of Ceremonies for the Evening Banquet which climaxed the day's activities was Mr. Eugene Waggoner, National President of the Consulting Engineers Council/USA. Mr. Waggoner, a gracious and witty speaker, presented "Man of the Year" Awards to three top men in the Community. Nominations for the awards were solicited from members of all fourteen of the Building Industry Conference sponsoring organizations. Henry B. Baume (Baume,

Polivnick and Hatami) was named "Man of the Year" for his significant contribution as a member of the Construction Industry. Mr. Baume is a Fellow of the Construction Specifications Institute and is presently serving his second term as President of the national organization. James Noone, Denver Chapter CSI President, has said concerning "Man of the Year" Baume . . . "He has for many years devoted a great deal of his time, thought and energy to the improvement of the quality of specifications." Mr. Baume helped in the organization of Denver CSI—served as its president, as a regional director, and a two-term National President. He was elevated to Fellowship in the Institute at the National Convention in Boston, June, 1966. Mr. Baume was out of the city, and his award was accepted by Mr. Noone who said . . . "this proves Durocher was wrong . . . good guys do not always finish last."

Denver mayor, Thomas Currigan received an Honorary award for maintaining a physically beautiful city with progressive architecture, and dedication in pushing ahead the Convention Center, Denver General Hospital, the Platte River Redevelopment and Stapleton International Airport." The other Honorary Award was made to Fletcher B. Trunk, Publisher of Symposia; for outstanding contributions to the Industry and for service to the Community. In a letter to members of the Industry, Mr. Noone wrote: "The idea supporting this excellent publication (Symposia) is that all segments of the Construction Industry need a usable forum for communicating on the many and diverse problems peculiar to each segment. Because of

Mr. Trunk's foresight, Symposia now provides this forum. Mr. Trunk's cooperative attitude, editorial capabilities and interest in the construction community have added to the communications between the many groups constituting the "Building Industry." Mr. James Blackinton (ABC) General Chairman of the Conference undoubtedly should receive an award of some sort for the smoothest "practical joke" on record. Speaker of the evening, according to advance press releases, was to be Dr. Schoendeust Goetz, a native of Luxembourg, a practicing architect and director of the United Cooperative Building Association of the Benelux Countries. As a speaker, Dr. Goetz was delightful. Many guests were hard put to remain in their chairs as quip after quip sent them into wild gales of laughter. No Bob Hope monologue was ever funnier or more uproariously received. And no one guessed until 30 seconds before the very end of his speech, when "Dr. Goetz" admitted in his normal manner, in excellent English, that he was not a native of Luxembourg at all. He was, in fact, Douglas Hill of Traverse, Michigan, an old school friend of Chairman Blackinton, and a consulting engineer in the industrial field.

Another facet of this year's Conference was the participation of the "Women in Construction" who served as hostesses, sponsored a Ladies Luncheon and Fashion Show, followed by a "Window Shopping Tour" of the Merchandise Mart.

In content, this year's Building Industry Conference was indeed better than ever. Attendance was a disappointing factor, and a certain amount of soul-searching is now in progress. For further discussion on this topic, see the article "Why BIC?" in this issue of Symposia.

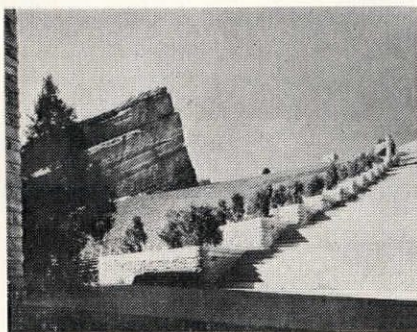


# DENVER'S BONES

**succulent  
skeletal**

**These bones – gonna rise again!**

*Lord, then rose up in his wrath  
These bones—gonna rise again!*



*Red Rocks Amphitheatre  
Wisely, Burnham Hoyt decided not to  
contest God.*

(The February issue of *Symposia* presented a view of contemporary Denver by one architectural critic—albeit a giant in the field—Mr. Allan Temko of Berkeley, California)

May we presume to present our own evaluation of Denver Architecture—as prepared by our own critic—shall we call him A. Quincy Bellerfang? Or simply identify him by using Robert Garrison's fine bas-relief of ANY architect!



Transplanting is tricky. Once the roots and generic characteristics are established it is difficult to transplant anything, successfully, into a different environment. Medical scientists are determining their possible parameters in the field of organic transplants. Some are apparently successful while others are not. Typically, their problem reverts back to the basic, fundamental, characteristic, inherent, intrinsic, generic quality of the organ and its relationship to the nature of a compatible environment.

Foreign bodies are rejected . . .

Identical organs are accepted . . .

No others need apply!

We speak—and speak—and speak—of civilization's marks and mores being reflected accurately in the art expression produced. Civilization's legacy is its art, its architecture, its music and its literature. It is a good legacy if it is honest and accurate and indigenous.

Let us examine the legacy left to us by the authors of our local civilization. Have they (or we) recognized the openness of our plains—the magnificent backdrop of the Rockies, and our very real need for circulation within and around and between our communities when we (or they) planned them? It was vital to, and appreciated by, our ancestors. Have we forgotten the appeal of the streams flowing through the young community? Are we to forget the crisp, un-real look of snowy mountains on a cold winter day because of obscuring man-made smog? Have we surrendered control of the reins? To whom? Who is guiding the team? Who is minding the store? What is on the record today after one-hundred-plus years of Denver? Historians would have difficulty ascertaining our legitimate legacy. The evidence is confusing. There are so many foreign transplants and redundant statements in our architectural expressions which obscure the good and the generic.

In the hope we may recall once more (yes, with feeling!) a distinction between the legitimate, delightful, wholesome expressions, and the stolen, abused, distasteful and inane—consider the following examples of Denver's architectural anatomy:

**bones . . . succulent**

**GATES RUBBER COMPANY (ENTRY):** Thank you, Mr. Gates Rubber Company for the grass and breath of fresh air along South Broadway. It's a relief from the noise and the hustle.



**LOWER DOWNTOWN DENVER:** Thank you for the temporarily open space fronting Baur's, Joslins, the Central Bank and the Telephone Company. It has made the loss of the Tabor Theater less penetrating. Will Mr. Federal Reserve Bank fulfill the promise of his rendering and leave us a few, comfortable breaths in that area—or just one startled GASP!

**DOWNTOWN FEDERAL BUILDING:** Thank you, Messrs. Sudler, Fisher and Davis for the handsome buildings, and **bless you** for the pedestrian approaches, the open courts and water pools. Is there some way you can keep the trees forever young?

**RED ROCKS AMPHITHEATER:** Wisely, Burnham Hoyt decided not to contest God. They were both right!

**BOTANICAL GARDENS:** Architect Victor Hornbein scored again . . .

**ROSS-BROADWAY LIBRARY:** . . . and again . . .

**LIBRARY AT COLORADO WOMAN'S COLLEGE:** . . . and again!

**MONTVIEW BRANCH LIBRARY: (ADDITION):** Smith and Thorson's deliberate restraint in deference to Hoyt's wholesome, traditional precedent.

**LARIMER SQUARE:** "Disneyland-Restoration?" NO! The element of surprise makes this a delightful spot for Denverites by day and by night. The Court of the Bull and Bear lets the sunshine in—commercial it may be—but the Square has personality, and to quote Mr. George Gobel . . . man, do we need them!

**EVANS CHAPEL:** A transplant that works! A fine job of preserving a beautiful bit of one of Denver's "bones" by a University. The gardens and the running water have added much to this campus.

**CENTRAL BANK—DRIVE UP FACILITIES:** A credit to the area . . . we could use more of the same. Are you as confident of your newest project, Mr. Central Bank?

**FAIRVIEW SCHOOL . . . BRYANT-WEBSTER SCHOOL . . . WEST HIGH SCHOOL:** Older they may be—but positive! A tasteful selection for enrichment.

**DENVER ART MUSEUM . . . (PROJECTED):** Not so smart-alecky as some would have you believe. Mr. Sudler has created (with skillful Italian translation) a tasteful extension of the Civic Center. And . . . isn't there some way to clear the omnipresent Detroit Product from this area?

(The First National Bank — Joslins — Midland Savings (ugh) — Public Service — May-D & F — Silver State and **too** many others depend upon mundane, adjacent neighbors for their relative emphases. Should we reward the mundane, adjacent landlords?)

#### more bones

**The Adulterated Twentieth Century Idiom** (violation of)

**SECURITY LIFE BUILDING:** Designed by Addenda?

**WESTERN FEDERAL SAVINGS:** Couldn't anyone make up anyone's mind?

**FARMERS UNION BUILDING:** That steeple serves it right! A viewer even doubts the temperature reading.

**STATE HIGHWAY OFFICE BUILDING:** If Sullivan was right—there are some dull functions in that form.

**VILLA ITALIA:** Needs a visual expansion joint separating East from West . . . you've heard about that . . . never the twain and all that jazz.

**V.A. HOSPITAL:** Rx: immediate surgery. Can people get WELL in there?

**SPEER BOULEVARD:** Mayor Speer thought Cherry Creek was worth preserving. We're letting him down. It has become . . . is becoming . . . **trashy!** How about modern medicine? Would you believe plastic surgery?

**PLATTE RIVER:** Ditto . . . but in **SPADES!**

#### more bones

**The Abused Twentieth Century Idiom** (misplaced loyalty to . . .)

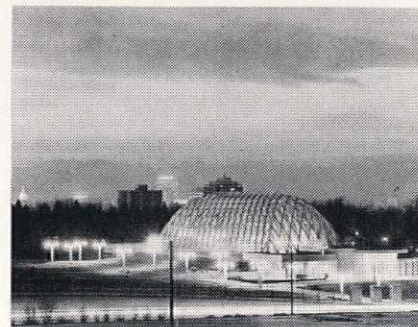
**SEVENTEENTH STREET (DOWNTOWN):** Why the "Canyon of Steel?" It hides our nature in this vast region where the motif is horizontal.

**OFFICE BUILDING: (16th and Grant):** Podium is enough Greek to be fun. But above that? . . . "Never on Sunday"!!

**SEVERAL HIGH RISE APARTMENTS:** Should have more vacancies.

**OFFICE BUILDING: (First and University)** . . . well, well . . . it is near Moore and Bush's nicer office building.

*Put 'em in a garden rich an' fair  
These bones—gonna rise again!*

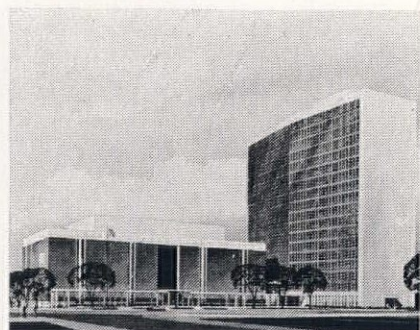


*Denver Botanic Gardens  
Boettcher Conservatory  
Architect Victor Hornbein scored  
again!*



*University of Denver Evans Memorial  
Chapel  
A transplant that works.*

*Smack his lips an' said 'twas nice  
These bones—gonna rise again!*



*Downtown Federal Building  
Thank you, Messrs. Sudler, Fisher  
and Davis.*



*Out of my garden you mus' git'.  
These bones—gonna rise again!*



#### more bones

Diseased marrow in the Twentieth Century (absence of idiom)

CENTER THEATRE: How Damn Gullible Can Our Civilization Get?  
KENNEDY HIGH SCHOOL: Too good a name for this offense. Strong resemblance to near-by reformatory. (Possibly form and function again? Hmmmmmm?)

PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE FROM BROWN PALACE TO BROWN PALACE WEST: An authentic "thumb in the eye!" Obscures view of the lovely Trinity Church spire. For the guy who thought up this one . . . drawing and quartering is TOO good!

How would tomorrow's historians evaluate our (their) architectural progression during the last Century. Confused? . . . obviously! We can cleanse some of this leprosy by judicious planning and aesthetic relief before, like Jonah, we are swallowed by the whale.

STEP ONE: Let us remove the ugly utility poles and flashing lights and Gawd-Awful signboards along Colfax . . . East and West!

And how about Colorado Boulevard?

Let us plant TREES—GRASS—FLOWERS!

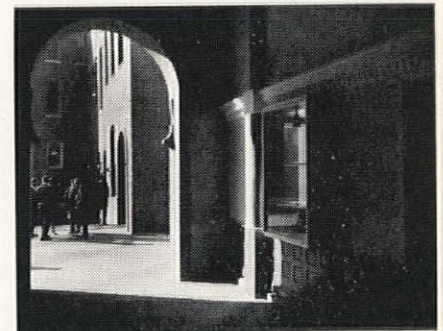
Let us place statues and fountains (No—not car washes) and lanterns and iron gates and pools and benches. We will not use up all that valuable "frontage" the developers peddle. We will make it attractive and thereby appreciate the value of the "backage" it borders. Keep aesthetics at last available to the passing viewer.

Also—keep open many of those auto-parking lots in the Downtown area . . . They permit the sunshine to actually shine on a wall or on a street (except 17th Street, thanks a lot!). Trees could even GROW in this kind of climate, and just beyond you could still see the mountain ranges. Is that so bad? Why have we lost sight of this? Isn't this one of our good and useful BONES? These then are our generic, intrinsic, characteristic, indigenous Denver Bones. They are worth saving, once they are identified. Perhaps then our art, architecture, music and literature would reflect vitally the DIGNITY of these old bones.

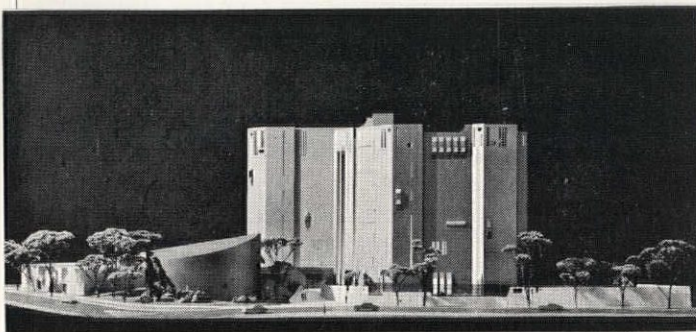
You know, we also have attractive Guts—let's use them!

*Lord, he thought he'd make a man . . .  
These bones—gonna rise again!*

*I know it—'deed I know it!  
These bones—gonna rise again!*



Larimer Square  
The Court of the Bull and Bear lets  
the sunshine in.



Denver Art Museum (Projected)  
Not so smart-alecky as some would  
have you believe.

## capsule comment

Symposia's own Architectural Critic (A. Quincy, who else?) on Skyline/Denver.

"Hooray! Somebody cares! Marvin Hatami and staff developed an intriguing solution that both solves and enhances. Could be "St. Marvin's Square in Venice, Colorado" (80202). With the same broad-scale approach maybe we could achieve as desirable a solution for Metro College?—Platte River Development?—Metro Stadium?—Urban Transit? It worked on Skyline/Denver."



# ? ? ? WHY B. I. C. ? ?

The Colorado Building Industry Conference has had a long, and in the main, honorable career. Instituted sixteen years ago by the then limited number of architecture/construction organizations, and in cooperation with the University of Colorado, the Conference provided a welcome means of communication between segments of the industry. Held initially in Boulder, it was moved to Denver to boost attendance.

The number of sponsoring organizations through the years has grown in number, but the Associated Building Contractors have continued to carry the ball. This year, however, even in the early planning stages, there was a grim "do or die" attitude. After tallying the attendance scores following the 1967 Conference, the ABC opinion was closer to "die" than "do." "Why B.I.C.?"—"Is such a Conference necessary?"—"Does the architecture/construction community want or need a Building Industry Conference?"

In an effort to determine at least part of the answer to these questions, Symposia has carried on a limited survey among sponsoring organizations to determine, to some extent, the general feeling in the industry at large. Organizations are named—individuals are not.

**Portland Cement Association:** Might be better at this time to forget the whole thing. Attendance has been going downhill steadily for a number of years. Part of this is due to the indifference of the specifying factors in the industry—the architects and the engineers. And you can't have a "Building Industry Conference" without their attendance. Although the Generals have been the chief sponsors

—the BIC is not just a Contractors meeting.

**American Institute of Architects:** There is some question as to the real value of such a conference today. At the outset, there were few organizations in the field, and not much opportunity to discuss mutual problems. This lack seems to have been overcome in the past ten years—we now have the Construction Specifications Institute, we have many joint committees working with other segments of the industry. And . . . there's one thing about it—we have no shortage of meetings. The BIC just makes one more. Probably the choice of location didn't help this year's meeting—a commercial site of that sort made a lot of architects feel like—"well, here's just another gimmick to sell us something."

**Producer's Council:** There is certainly nothing wrong with industry people getting together—but if the BIC is to continue, the format needs a change. Too many different groups are involved, and very often the subjects covered have already been treated at other meetings at a previous time. It might be well to look into a joint effort with the Colorado University School of Business. C.U. in the past few years has provided many extra services to the business community. A format which would tie together the School of Architecture, Engineering and the Business School could certainly come up with a program which would be of interest to the entire architecture/construction community.

**Consulting Engineers Council/Colorado:** An annual General Industry meeting has merit. It seems however that the BIC has managed to acquire

an unattractive image. It only takes a bad year or two to result in absenteeism . . . a couple of boring programs and people just won't go back. One suggestion might be this—the sponsoring organizations should remain the same, but the actual job of spearheading the Conference itself should be turned over to someone who is "of" the industry, but not "in" it. How about Symposia?

**Construction Specifications Institute:** There are a great many people in CSI who would hate to see the Building Industry Conference go by the boards. It does serve a purpose in the architecture/construction community . . . and CSI certainly realizes, perhaps more than any other single organization in the industry, that cooperation is vital to the success of every member of that industry. As one CSI member has said, "Lately the BIC Image has been tarnished to the degree that it is no longer attractive to the Industry Organizations. We cannot have a conference with no conferees. The latest program was good (I'm told) . . . but nobody noticed. Shall we improve the image?"

With a different format and modified approach, perhaps we could achieve the necessary "symposia" with these industry organizations. The architects, engineers, suppliers, contractors and building officials do have problems in communications. We need the forum a conference provides. Let's not forfeit it through an unfortunate image." And now, gentle reader, how do you feel about it? It's your nickel—start talking! Do we need B.I.C.?—If so, how can it be made attractive enough to warrant industry-wide interest and attendance? Just tell Symposia all about it!



## Symposia presents:-

*Walter F. Zick, AIA*



We are particularly pleased to have Mr. Walter F. Zick of Las Vegas, Nevada, join our Corresponding Editorial Advisory Board. Nevada is a comparative newcomer to the Mountain Region of the American Institute of Architects, having been aligned previously with the Coastal Region.

Mr. Zick is a graduate of the School of Architecture of the University of Southern California, and has long been active in A.I.A. affairs. He became a Corporate Member of the Los Angeles Chapter in 1944—moving over to Pasadena two years later. Shortly afterwards he looked eastward, and his next address is Nevada. In 1949, he became the first Secretary of the Nevada State Board of Architecture, and the President of the Las Vegas, A.I.A. Chapter in 1953.

In 1955 and 1956, Walter Zick served as a member of the Judiciary Committee of the Coastal A.I.A. Region. In addition to his Corporate AIA Membership, he holds an N.C.A.R.B. Certificate. His present position, of course, is President, Nevada Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

In November of 1949, he joined forces with Harris P. Sharp who is the current A.I.A. President of the Las Vegas Chapter.

The firm of Zick and Sharp, Architects and Engineers, has predominated in U. S. Air Base Planning and Designing, in Federal Housing Projects, Public Schools, Banks, Office Buildings, University Buildings, Federal and County Courts and Police Buildings.

We are all looking forward to becoming better acquainted with Mr. Zick and the fine state of Nevada. And welcome to Symposia, sir!

*Gerald Deines, AIA*



"Gerry" Deines, Wyoming's A.I.A. President, is a most welcome member on our Editorial Advisory Board. He is well known throughout the Mountain Region for his active A.I.A. participation, and a most genial personality. He has the wonderful quality of making friends wherever he goes. Mr. D. protests that he is not a reporter per se, but will endeavor to acquaint us with the doings of the architecture/construction community in Wyoming. Since very little deathless prose appears on Symposia's pages, he need not worry about emulating the late Bard of Avon. He is, however, a real organizer and is setting up his own communications system within the state for news-gathering. For additional information on Mr. Deines please refer to "Take Me To Your Leader"—March issue. And a sincere Symposia "thank you," Mr. D., for joining the Symposia family.

*James R. Cushing, CSI*



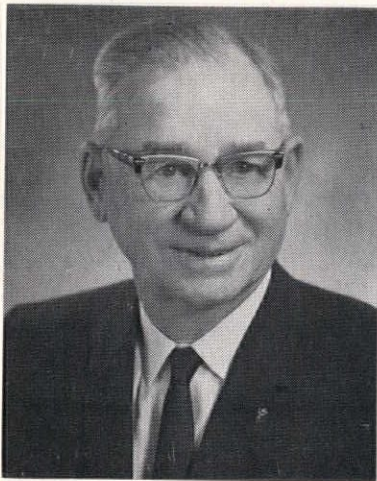
Jim Cushing in Albuquerque is not really a newcomer . . . as a matter of fact, he was the first of our Corresponding Editorial Board members. It was his fine reporting job which encouraged us to expand our crew—now numbering five, with more to come. As the first President of Albuquerque's booming CSI Chapter, and as Specifier for the outstanding architectural firm of Flatow, Moore, Bryan and Fairburn, he has his finger on Albuquerque's pulse, and has kept Symposia and its readers "in the know." Jim is a Kansas boy; he attended both the University of Kansas and Kansas State University where he received his degree in Architecture. Initially, he was associated with the L. E. Wells firm in Kansas, and served as Architectural Examiner for the Federal Housing Administration. In 1952, he opened his own office for the practice of Architecture in Topeka, and as principal of the firm did a number of housing projects, commercial, religious and educational buildings. He joined F.M.B.&F., Albuquerque, in June of 1963—and there you'll find him today.

Jim's married, the father of four sons . . . which puts wife, Sandee, rather in the minority. Son, Jim, graduates from UCLA (Berkeley) in June; son, John, is with an electronics firm in San Jose, California; son, Jeffrey is in Okinawa with the U. S. Army, and son, Gregory, will graduate in June from Valley High in Albuquerque.

Regarding his picture . . . Jim writes: "Am enclosing a photograph taken (without my knowledge) by our office photographer. Perhaps your readers would prefer to see me in a characteristic unposed attitude—probably explaining some ambiguity in a current specification. Note the C.S.I. lapel pin."



*N. A. Nelson, AGC*



The gracious acceptance Mr. Nelson has accorded us in joining the Symposia Editorial Advisory Board represents a milestone in our future planning. Mr. N. is our first Corresponding A.G.C. Member, and President of that organization's Wyoming Chapter. He is really not a stranger to Symposia readers since his career was briefly reviewed in last month's issue in the feature "Take Me To Your Leader." As a good citizen and a good contractor, he has an outstanding record, and we feel most honored to have him with us. So, in future issues of Symposia we can report the AGC/Wyoming story thanks to Mr. Nelson. Pleased to have you aboard!

## information, please!

### REVISED

**Denver Building Code:** Chapters 17, 28, and 31 have been revised. Chapters 33 and 38 are completely new. Seventeen minor revisions in the Code have been compiled into Addendum #1. Changes are now in effect so obtain your copies immediately. Order from the Building Department, City and County of Denver, 810 Fourteenth Street, Denver, Colorado 80202. Cost by mail, \$1.25. The new Code may be picked up at the Building Department for just \$1.00 per copy.

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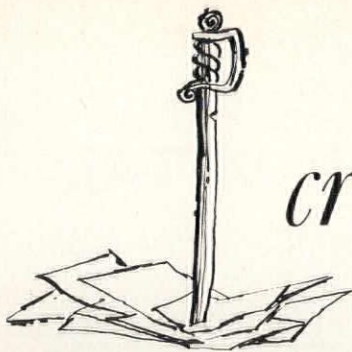
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## critique

(Symposia means a free interchange of ideas—we want you to express your ideas, thoughts and opinions on any and all architectural and building subjects. Simply address: Symposia, 4070 Estes Street, Wheat Ridge, Colo. 80033.)

(John Peter Varsa [Wendell and Varsa, A.I.A., Architects and Planners, Albuquerque, New Mexico] has suggested in his Post-Script, we reprint Arthur Matthews' [Director of the Building-Planning Department of the Albuquerque Public Schools] article "Seven Cherished Illusions" which appeared in March Symposia. This, he felt, would clarify his rebuttal which appears below. Unfortunately, we have not the space for reprint, and further it seems quite possible a large majority of Symposia readers will have the March issue at hand. So many of our readers tell us they have a complete file from June, 1966 [Vol. I, No. 1] to the present issue. And bless their little black hearts!)

[Re: Seven Cherished Illusions, Symposia, March, 1967.]  
Gentlemen:

I have some thoughts with respect to the referenced subject that might be treated on an "equal time basis." My comments are arranged to numerically correspond with each of the "Illusions" as they have been developed in the statements that follow each "Illusion."

- I. "The Architect should be given complete freedom in Design."

Comment: I don't ever recall hearing an architect or hearing of an architect asking for complete freedom in design in the context to which the author alludes. Further, as I've always understood the teachings of my profession, the architect is responsible to his client for the **complete** coordination of a project.

- II. "The Architect is the best judge of building materials and methods."

Comment: The architect who is attempting to stay within a client's budget **should** have control of materials and methods of construction—he is the project's coordinator.

- III. "The great architectural statements today are the product of an Architect's evaluation of the client's needs."

Comment: No architect worth his salt will preempt the owner's stated, well developed criteria to impose his own will in the context that this "Illusion" has been developed.

- IV. "Outside planners and specialists are not needed, slow down the work, and cost too much for a school project."

Comment: If a school wants special consultants, they must be willing and able to pay for these services. The architect, as project coordinator, can gather all of the necessary talent; however, the fee must be commensurate with the services.

- V. "Architects can turn out a school project for less money than normal and in a shorter time."

Comment: As to the development of this "Illusion," I am in complete agreement and would say it's essentially correct.

- VI. "Architects, engineers, and specification writers coordinate their work before letting to bid."

Comment: With reference to the development of this "Illusion," here again is a function of the owner pushing for a "good job," but fast, at a low fee—that's unreasonable and unrealistic.

- VII. "Suppliers offer substitutes that are equal to and better than those specified."

Comment: As to the development of this "Illusion," it appears to be substantially correct to me.

In summation, there seems to have been a rather large breakdown in communication and, hence, understanding between the profession of architecture and the client that Mr. Matthews represents. I believe the time has come for all concerned to take a new look at this jaded relationship and adopt something more in keeping with 1967 that will better answer the problems posed herein.

Very truly yours,

JOHN PETER VARSA, Architect

P.S.: In the event you see fit to publish my comments, I feel that the material to which I have referred should be published again for the sake of continuity.

(In Symposia/March—*THE HUNTER RETURNED* to these columns. Therefore, we were not unprepared for a communique from *THE SCHAFFER*. Alas, J.P.S. seems a bitter—if unbroken—man. Between Arthur Matthews' "Illusions" and Hunter's "Duello"—we have just ordered a new supply of Band-Aids.)

Hunter: You started this "affaire de chambre," not I! As things stand now, I must reply to your latest throne room thoughts.

I had hoped we would stick to the rules of the game—strictly stream-of-consciousness, off the top of the head (or bottom as the case may be)—and what happens? You start doing research, making on-the-spot surveys of naval personnel and vessels; making archaeological excavations; taking a team of experts on a trip to Europe! You probably even read books. Such underhanded techniques! Where is your sense of sportsmanship?

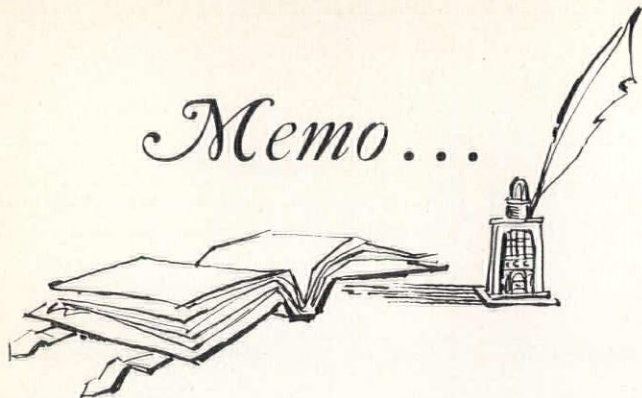
As to that toilet paper study, I can only say that you stopped your trip too soon. Those of us who were privileged to serve war-time tours of duty in the South Pacific or those parts of it supplied by the Australians can add much to your catalogue of knowledge on this subject. Here, at last, you would find the truly Spartan style product: texture—very smooth; lustre—dull on one side, shiny as this page on the other; color—off white; pattern—closely spaced lengthwise parallel subtle stripes; absorption—nil; wet strength—at least, equal to dry strength. I have reason to suspect a monopoly for this product by an unsuccessful wax paper and meat wrapper manufacturer. But, then, I don't do research contrary to the rules of the game. I won't either concede or belabor the point as to whether the bathroom should be Spartan or ornate . . . this whole thing is becoming a free commercial for Spartan Tom Keeton (Romany, that is).

So, onward and upward to greater things.

John P. Schaffer



# Memo...



NOTE: Many of our readers tell us they are using the "Memo" as a day-to-day reminder of where to be—and when to be there. We are endeavoring, of course, to make this a **complete** calendar—only possible if we have the cooperation of all the construction-oriented organizations. If your meeting dates are not now included please call us at 422-4153—or if you are outside the Denver Metropolitan Area—mail your meeting schedule to Editor—Symposia—Boyce Publications, Inc., 4070 Estes, Wheat Ridge, Colorado 80033.

- MAY 1:** A.I.A. (Central Arizona Chapter) Executive Committee Meeting. 4:00 p.m. at the ABC Club, Phoenix, Arizona.
- MAY 2:** Consulting Engineers Council/Colorado. Directors Meeting. Cocktails, 6:00; Dinner, 6:30 p.m., Denver Press Club. (Note: All members are invited and urged to attend Board Meetings. For reservations: telephone 244-4717 before noon of the previous day.)
- MAY 2:** Associated Building Contractors of Colorado, Inc. (AGC) Combined Membership Meeting. Cocktails, 6:30; Dinner, 7:00 p.m., Grand Ballroom, Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colorado.
- MAY 2:** Construction Specifications Institute (Denver Chapter) Workshop Seminar. Subject: Specialties (Division 10/CSI Format); Equipment (Division 11/CSI Format) and Conveying Systems (Division 14/CSI Format) 4:00-5:00 p.m., Engineers Club Building, 1380 South Santa Fe Drive, Denver, Colorado.
- MAY 3:** Association of Remodeling Contractors/Board of Directors Meeting. Dinner, 6:30 p.m., Four Winds Motor Hotel, 4600 West Colfax Avenue, Denver.
- MAY 4:** Board of Governors/Mountain States Bureau of Lathing and Plastering, Inc. 10:00 a.m., Room 509, Interstate Trust Building, Denver.
- MAY 8-13:** Consulting Engineers Council/USA and International Federation of Consulting Engineers, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.
- MAY 9:** P.C./A.I.A./A.S.U. Joint Meeting. Speaker: Robert Peterson on "The New Town of Brazilia." Reservations: 279-2248, Phoenix, Arizona
- MAY 9:** Construction Specifications Institute (Denver Chapter) Workshop Seminar (last of the series). Job Supervision and Coordination. Speakers: Henry B. Baume, F.C.S.I., National President, and Mr. Max Morton, N. G. Petry Construction Company. 4:00-5:30 p.m., Engineers Club, 1380 South Santa Fe Drive, Denver, Colorado.
- MAY 10:** Construction Specifications Institute/Denver Chapter. Regular monthly meeting: Dinner, 6:30 p.m.; Meeting, 7:30 p.m. Engineers Club Building, 1380 South Santa Fe, Denver, Colorado.
- MAY 11:** AIA/Central Arizona Chapter and Arizona State University Annual Award Dinner and Exhibit of Work. Call Chapter Office for reservations.

- MAY 14-18:** National Convention/American Institute of Architects. Headquarters Hotel Hilton, New York City, New York.
- MAY 15:** Associated Building Contractors of Colorado, Inc. (AGC), Colorado Springs Chapter. Regular monthly dinner meeting, Dublin House, North Academy Boulevard, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
- MAY 17:** Producers' Council Informational Meeting (Day-Brite Lighting). Luncheon, 12:00 noon, Albany Hotel, Denver.
- MAY 17:** Construction Specifications Institute/Albuquerque Chapter. Social hour, 5:30; dinner, 6:30; meeting, 7:30 p.m., Polynesian Inn, 2420 San Mateo, N.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico. (Members of neighboring chapters visiting Albuquerque on this date are cordially invited to attend.)
- MAY 22:** Associated Building Contractors of Colorado, Inc. (AGC) Executive Committee Luncheon Meeting, 12:00 noon, Silver Room, Engineers Club Building, 1380 South Santa Fe Drive, Denver.
- MAY 23:** Consulting Engineers Council/Colorado. General Denver Press Club. membership meeting. Cocktails, 5:30; dinner, 6:30.
- MAY 26:** Symposia/Editorial Advisory Board Meeting, 8:30 a.m., A. A. and E. B. Jones Construction Company Board Room.
- MAY 28:** Associated Building Contractors/Metro Home Builders. Australia Contractors arrive 8:23 p.m., Stapleton Airport.
- MAY 29-31:** Construction Specifications Institute 11th Annual Convention, Headquarters Hotel, Fountainbleau, Miami, Florida.
- MAY 29:** Associated Building Contractors/Metro Home Builders. Continental Breakfast, AGC Office. Air Force Academy Tour and Dinner in Colorado Springs. Guests: Australian Contractors.
- MAY 31:** Associated Building Contractors/Metro Home Builders Breakfast honoring Australia Contractors, 7:00 a.m., Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver, Colorado.

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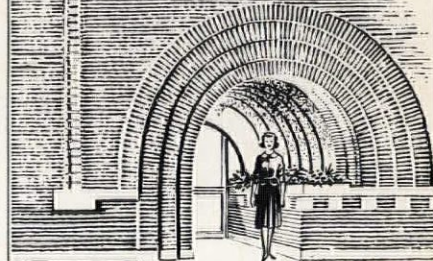
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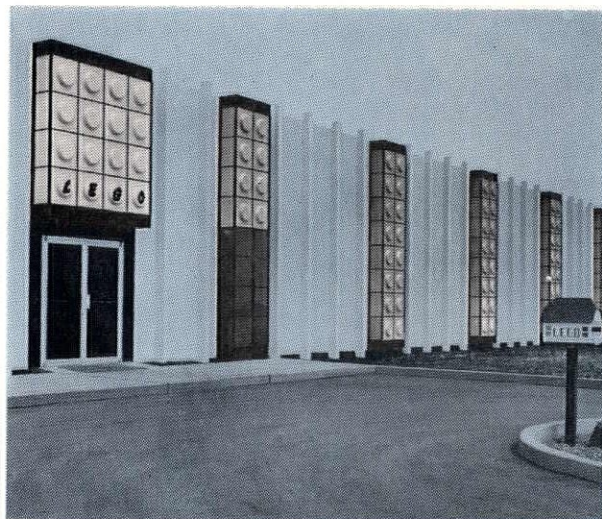
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